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Successors to Find Unity Difficult

Amin Legacy a Divided Nation

By David Lamb

NAIROBI — The rule of President Idi Amin appears to be near its end, but Uganda's troubles are not likely to disappear soon. Whoever takes power in Uganda — the inexperienced 11-man governing council chosen by the exile community in Tanzania or some other group — will have to find a power base in a population fragmented by suspicion and tribal enmities. And it will need to rebuild an economy crippled by corruption and by the systematic destruction of the administrative and service classes under Marshal Amin's eight-year rule.

"The interim government will step into a political and military vacuum," a Ugandan intellectual living in Nairobi said. "Initially, the people will welcome any change from Amin, but at the same time the government will have to win a mandate from someone to maintain popular support. And, unless the assassins stay around indefinitely, it will need to establish some institution to keep law and order."

Even optimists doubt that Uganda can avoid a spate of revenge killings. The question, they say, is how extensive these killings will be. Among the first targets could be anyone directly or indirectly associated with Marshal Amin — foeloms, members of his Kakwa



Idi Amin swims in Lake Victoria in more tranquil days of regime.

an impressive group. It includes academics, professionals and former politicians, and while its ethnic composition is weighted in favor of the Acholi and Baganda tribes, it is still relatively representative. Slightly right of center ideologically, although with a range from Marxists to monarchists, the council is to govern Uganda for as long as two years before giving way to a freely elected government.

"We know this is our last chance to form a united Uganda," a council member said, "and I can assure you we realize that, if we start maneuvering for individual power and forging tribal alliances, then everything we have worked for is lost."

The leader of the council is Yusuf Lule, 67, former head of Makerere University in Kampala and one of Africa's most respected academics. He is a Baganda, Uganda's largest tribe, whose monarchical leadership was abolished by Marshal Amin's predecessor, Milton Obote.

4 Western Journalists Reported Executed

Amin Said to Attack at Entebbe

NAIROBI, April 9 (AP) — Tanzanian and Ugandan soldiers invaded and set off a major weekend drive on Entebbe International Airport by fresh Ugandan troops brought in by President Idi Amin from his southwestern tribal homeland, exile sources said today.

Several sources, quoting witnesses to the battle at Entebbe, said that Marshal Amin's reinforcements, backed by tanks and armored cars, attacked the invaders a few miles south of Kampala in a bid to recapture the airport, 21 miles south of the capital, which all to the invaders last week.

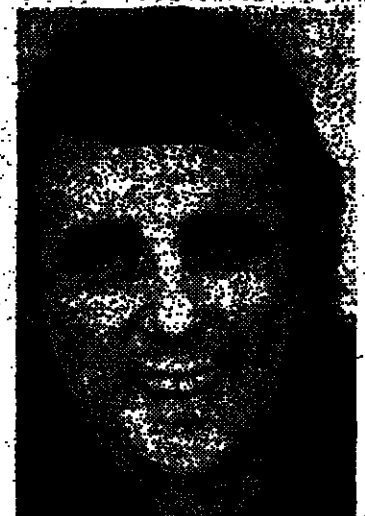
Meanwhile, the Ugandan Foreign Ministry said that four foreigners had been captured and shot, apparently confirming reports that four Western journalists had been executed.

The Ugandan statement, issued today in Kampala, said: "Four foreign mercenaries, uniformed and armed, have been shot dead after coming into Uganda in a boat over Lake Victoria."

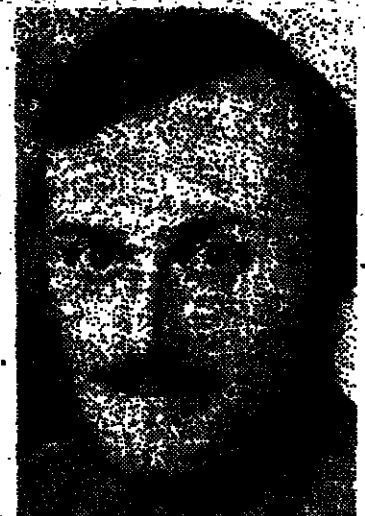
Westerners arriving in Kenya said the road from Kampala, which passes through Marshal Amin's reported stronghold at Jinja, was clear.

Kampala residents reported some isolated shooting and explosions during the night, but otherwise no new developments in the largely deserted capital. The residents said that Makindye Hill, site

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Arne Lemberg



Karl Bergman



Hans Bollinger



Wolfgang Stiens

Missing Journalists

The announcement was made by two reports that two Swedish and two German journalists had been captured and executed in eastern Kampala after trying to sneak into Uganda by boat from Kenya.

The four missing journalists were Karl Bergman of Svenska Dagbladet, Arne Lemberg of Expressen, Wolfgang Stiens of Stern magazine and Hans Bollinger of the French photo agency Gamma.

The battle at Entebbe began Saturday and continued yesterday, sources said. An exile said that Marshal Amin's troops received their heaviest casualties of the war and lost some of their armored vehicles. He gave no account of the invaders' losses.

Kampala residents reported seeing large numbers of new Ugandan troops in the city today. They were said to be from the Rhino or Bondo battalions, which was based in Marshal Amin's native Nile province and had not been seen in earlier fighting.

Marshal Amin had appeared to be on the brink of defeat Saturday and there were reports that he had fled Uganda. But sources in Kampala said he was spotted driving his silver car yesterday through the capital.

SECRET

Inflation Rising in W. Germany, Institutes Say

BOEN, April 9 (IHT) — West Germany's economy will continue to show strong growth but the annual inflation rate will rise to about 4 percent in the second half of the year, the leading economic research institutes forecast today in their spring report.

The institutes projected a 4 percent economic growth for the year but also expect average consumer prices of 3.5 percent.

Japan Premier Gains Prestige

Ohira's Party Wins 15 Governorships

TOKYO, April 9 (UPI) — The conservative Liberal-Democratic Party of Premier Masayoshi Ohira won 15 governorships as final election results today showed victories in the key Tokyo and Osaka areas.

Mr. Suzuki won 1,900,210 votes to defeat two opponents, labor leader Kaoru Ohira and former member of parliament Yoshikata Aso.

In Osaka, western Japan, Sakae Kishi, another former deputy governor, defeated Communist-backed incumbent Ryosichi Kuroda, putting an end to eight years of reformist administration in the area.

The results of the first round of local elections held throughout Japan yesterday enhanced the political prestige of Mr. Ohira, who is to meet President Carter in Washington May 2.

Yesterday's balloting was the first major election since Mr. Ohira became premier in December.

The premier staked his political future on the election of Shunichi Suzuki as governor of the Tokyo area under the Liberal-Democratic banner. Mr. Suzuki, the 68-year-old deputy governor, ended 12 years of rule by Marxist scholar Ryokichi Minobe, who had been elected to the post with the joint support of the Socialist and Communist parties. Mr. Minobe did not run in yesterday's election and is retiring from politics.

Many were detained for protesting the April 1 order of the Peking city government that banned further public criticism of Chinese Communist Party leaders or any questioning of the Communist system.

Two city mayors and members of eight municipal and 44 local assemblies also were elected yesterday.

The ruling party's secretary-general Kinsu Saito said that the conservative victory heralded the advent of "practical policies for citizens and the end of an era of ideological struggle."

In Peking, a common form of public protest is putting posters on street walls. During the government's limited experiment with free speech last autumn and winter, handwritten and sometimes printed posters appeared on walls in many locations in the center of Peking. They are now restricted to a 200-yard-long wall known to foreigners as Democracy Wall on the main east-west street that bisects Peking.



Unemployed men parade through the center of Tehran Sunday to demand more action by the government in creating jobs.

With Eight Others

Ex-Head of Air Force Executed in Tehran

From Wire Dispatches

TEHRAN, April 9 — Firing squads today executed the former commander of the Iranian Air Force and eight men in a continuing purge of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's aides and friends ordered by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Gen. Amir Hossain Rabii, who was among the generals who ordered the armed forces not to strike back at Ayatollah Khomeini's guerrillas during the mid-February takeover, was executed with the others at the Qasr prison in northern Tehran.

Gen. Rabii, a U.S.-trained pilot and military expert, was one of the top officers who surrendered to Ayatollah Khomeini at the time of the downfall of Shah Pahlavi, the shah's last premier.

Others sentenced to death and shot promptly were Manouchehr Azmoon, former minister of religious endowments; Gen. Ali Mohammed Khajenoori, a police officer identified only as Belali.

A SAVAK secret police officer, Col. Azatollah Rahmani, was executed in Gachsaran, in southeastern Iran, and four policemen were killed by firing squads in the southern town of Beeshaban.

3 Million Lose Jobs

The government, meanwhile, said that at least 3 million persons had lost their jobs in the economic slowdown caused by continuing political turmoil. The anti-shah strikes encouraged by Ayatollah Khomeini last year have snowballed into economic disruption so pervasive that the new regime could be threatened.

Unofficial estimates put unemployment as high as 3.5 million of a total work force of 10 million.

Yesterday, 2,000 jobless construction workers paraded angrily through the center of Tehran and demonstrated before the home of Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, the city's Shiite Muslim leader.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan promised last week that all the jobless will be back at work within six months and government officials have spoken of new construction programs to employ idle workers.

But many Iranians are impatient, particularly because the country does not have a history of severe unemployment. According to International Labor Organization figures, only 375,000 persons were unemployed in 1977 and only 158,000 in 1956.

Execution Toll

The latest executions brought to 93 the number of death sentences known to have been carried out by the revolutionary courts. Dozens more face the death sentence in trials by other Islamic courts across the country.

Government sources today described as "ridiculous" reports that Justice Minister Assadolla

Cyprus Talks Expected

ZURICH, April 9 (AP) — A meeting between Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou and Rauf Denktaş, the leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community, probably will be held next month, a spokesman for the Turkish-Cypriot community said today.

China Reportedly Detains 30-40 Civil Rights Activists

Posters criticizing the authorities tend to disappear quickly.

[A poster placed on the wall yesterday by a group calling itself the China Human Rights League reported that four of its members had been picked up by the police, and asked the Peking prosecutor to investigate the case, Japan's Kyodo News Agency reported in Tokyo.]

It is widely believed in Peking

Russia Accused Of Deceptions During SALT-1

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT) — A former analyst for the CIA has charged that former President Richard Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were deceived by the Soviet Union during the negotiations for a limitation on strategic weapons, and that, as a result, they granted concessions and overlooked loopholes that enabled the Russians to camouflage an expansion of their nuclear weaponry.

David Sullivan made the charges in the winter issue of Strategic Review, which is a tax-exempt institution that relies largely on public support and is the organ of the U.S. Strategic Institute.

Mr. Sullivan was a CIA analyst from 1971 to last year. He now is a legislative assistant on military affairs and strategic-weapon issues to Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas.

After citing specific instances of Soviet "deceit," Mr. Sullivan asked whether the United States "can learn from its past mistakes" and apply those lessons to the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks for a second treaty.

Classified Analysis

According to qualified sources, the article in Strategic Review is based on a highly classified analysis written by Mr. Sullivan when he was in the CIA. The use of such reports is decided by the director of Central Intelligence. No senior officials at the CIA were willing to comment on Mr. Sullivan's report.

Mr. Sullivan offered three examples of what he called Soviet deception during the first round of strategic-arms discussions.

The first instance involved what are described as "heavy" intercontinental ballistic missiles. In May, 1972, the Russians were already producing a heavy ICBM, the SS-19. But the United States proposed, in Article 2 of the strategic-arms agreement, that both parties undertake not to convert the launchers of older missiles into launchers suitable for heavy ICBMs.

The Russians could not agree to this stipulation while they were in the process of deploying the SS-19, according to Mr. Sullivan. They refused to agree on a definition of a heavy ICBM, "leaving a large loophole in the provision designed to deal with the most important United States goal in SALT-1: constraints on Soviet heavy ICBMs."

U.S. Interpretation

Mr. Kissinger, at a congressional briefing on June 15, 1972, made clear the U.S. interpretation of Article 2 and the administration's definition of a heavy missile. He cited as safeguards a statement in the agreement "that no missile larger than a heavyweight light missile that now exists can be substituted." He also asserted that a provision forbidding changes in silo configurations, meaning underground basing-and-launching sites, was a safeguard against the introduction of heavy missiles.

A similar problem arose over the ceiling on Soviet submarine-launched ballistic missiles proposed by the United States. The Russians argued that, because they lacked forward submarine bases comparable to those of

Vietnamese, Cambodians Attack

Khmer Rouge Fights for Border Town

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, April 9 (AP) — Vietnamese troops and their Cambodian government allies, fighting to recapture the key border town of Poipet, met stiff resistance from Khmer Rouge troops, loyal to ousted Premier Pol Pot, who overran the town on Friday. Thai border officials said today.



Soldiers loyal to Pol Pot try to flee to Thailand, but Thai police, after disarming them, ordered them back to Cambodia.

Pol Pot troops talked to journalists today across a stream marking the Thai-Cambodian border about five miles southeast of Aranyaprathet. They claimed that they would wipe out the Vietnamese within two days.

Thai sources said that both the Vietnamese and the Khmer Rouge had brought up reinforcements. There were indications that another battle was shaping up for control of the town.

John Paul II Urges Priests To Honor Vow of Celibacy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 9 (NYT) — Pope John Paul II, in a letter today to the priests of the Roman Catholic Church, urged them to keep their commitment to celibacy, and "at moments of crisis," not to ask to be released from their vows.

The pope implied that dispensations to abandon the priesthood would not, or at least not easily, be granted in "a matter of a profound question of conscience and a test of humanity" — the desire of a clergyman to get married.

Ecclesiastical sources said that virtually none of the hundreds of requests by priests for a "reduction to laic state" pending in the Vatican had been granted in the nearly six months since Cardinal Karol Wojtyla became the first Polish pope in history.

The pope's forceful restatement of the celibacy rule appeared to reflect deep concern over the number of priests who recently have petitioned the Vatican to be allowed to revert to a laical status. Most of them request such a dispensation to be able to enter marriage without facing church penalties.

According to unofficial but reliable data, an average of at least 3,000 priests have applied for laicization during each of the last several years. During the pontificate of Paul VI from 1963 to 1978, Vatican procedures were liberalized and thousands of priests were released from their vows, although that pope on various occasions expressed anguish at their requests.

Between 1914 and 1963, only 810 priests petitioned the Vatican for laicization, and no more than 25 of the requests were granted. The number of Roman Catholic priests, including the members of religious orders, is believed today to be about half a million.

In today's letter, the pope acknowledged that the rule of celibacy applied only to the clergy of the Latin Rite, the mainstream of the church, and expressed "respect for different traditions of other churches."

Hurt by Disclosure of Scandal

Survival Chief Worry at S. Africa Paper

By John F. Burns
JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — When South Africa's most controversial newspaper changed buildings recently, the business-news department posted a sign in the corridor identifying its new quarters. "Department of Finance," declared the hand-lettered sign. Underneath, in brackets, another hand had added: "Sorry, but Senator Horwood is out."

The sign is one of the few light touches these days at The Citizen, the rightist daily at the center of the country's multimillion-dollar scandal involving the Information Ministry. Four months ago, a government commission confirmed what many in the newspaper business had suspected from the founding of the acid-tongued tabloid in September, 1976 — that it was secretly financed with government money.

The disclosure ruined the career of Information Minister Cornelius Mulder, who gave his word to Parliament six months earlier that not a cent of taxpayers' money had gone to the newspaper. In fact, \$37 million in government money was spent on the newspaper. Now, the disclosure threatens to force the resignations of President John Vorster and Finance Minister Owen Horwood as well, since Eschel Rhoodie, the former chief civil servant in the Information Ministry, has insisted that both men lied when they denied involvement in the project from an early stage.

At The Citizen, the careers of the newspaper's founders are a minor concern. To the newspaper's editor,

56-year-old M.A. Johnson, and his staff of 60 journalists, it is the newspaper's survival and their own careers that is the principal issue. Until recently, the newspaper was said to be losing more than \$800,000 a month, and losses are still piling up, although at a decreased rate.

The newspaper, which prided itself in happier days on its no-holds-barred investigations of anti-South African organizations, such as the Rockefeller Foundation, has been notably lackluster in its reporting on the Information Ministry scandal. At its bleak new editorial offices at Perskor Ltd., the private publishing house that bought the newspaper from the government for a nominal figure, staff members readily concede that all the active reporting of the scandal has been done by the newspaper's rival, the Rand Daily Mail.

Mr. Johnson has insisted that he knew nothing of the government's financial involvement in the newspaper. Journalists who knew him during his 13 years as editor of the Sunday Express, the first newspaper to assert unequivocally that The Citizen was backed by the government, tend to give him the benefit of the doubt, believing that his error was credulity.

In his defense, the editor cites his own editorials. A year ago, he rallied against the "rotten smear" by the Rand Daily Mail when it first began questioning The Citizen's finances. Months later, he wrote an outburst against the muckraking little Sunday Express when it published its first disclo-

tures about his newspaper. "I ask you, would anybody in his right mind carry on like that if he knew the paper was run on taxpayers' money?" he asked.

The newspaper reports forced the government to establish an official inquiry, headed by Judge Rudolph Erasmus of the Supreme Court. The inquiry revealed the chicanery by which Mr. Rhoodie lured a fertilizer magnate, Louis Luyt, into fronting for the government on the project and recounted how Mr. Luyt later put almost \$14 million of the state's money into his ailing business enterprises on the basis of authorizations scribbled by Mr. Rhoodie on scrap paper.

After Mr. Rhoodie and Mr. Luyt fell out, the newspaper was sold to another sympathetic businessman, J. van Zyl Alberts. After the Erasmus commission report, the government stirred further debate by allowing Mr. van Zyl Alberts to sell the newspaper to Perskor, reportedly for a few dollars, without taking any action to recover the taxpayers' \$37 million.

According to the Erasmus inquiry, the government established The Citizen to counteract what it called the "distorted and incorrect image" of South Africa conveyed to the world by other English-language papers. The commission was told that a government-financed daily giving "the true objective picture" had been chosen as an alternative to government censorship of newspapers such as the Rand Daily Mail.

No Directives

According to Mr. Johnson, there were no editorial directives from the government. "The conservative policy was my policy," he said. "There was never any contact between me and Connie Mulder or Eschel Rhoodie or anybody else on editorial policy, not even when we criticized Mulder. Not once did he call up and say, 'Listen, this is the boss, and if you don't do what you're told we'll cut your bloody head off.'"

In editorials, Mr. Johnson occasionally differed strongly with the government, particularly in criticizing the security police and its harassment of black militants.

But to many, the newspaper read more like an official broadsheet than an independent journal. Its front page was often devoted to a defense of government policy in the guise of news stories, and it frequently acted as a conduit for official leaks that sought to put the government in a favorable light.

Mr. Rhoodie has charged that Jaap Theron, the political correspondent, was nominated for the post by Mr. Vorster, a charge that Mr. Vorster has denied.



Lt. Col. Brooke Johnson, the common cryer and sergeant at arms, reads the proclamation dissolving Parliament yesterday from the steps of the Royal Exchange in the City of London.

Callaghan Starts Campaign With Job Vow in Scotland

From Wire Dispatches

GLASGOW, England, April 9 — Prime Minister James Callaghan today promised Scottish voters more jobs, better pensions and a bigger say for workers in running industry.

"These are Labor priorities for the '80s," he said as he started what he described as "a crusade, not a campaign" for a new five-year mandate for his Labor Party. He claimed that none of this would be

possible if voters "choose a selfish and destructive free-for-all with the Conservatives."

Labor must win a majority of the 71 parliamentary seats in Scotland if it is to win the election. The main strength of the Conservatives is in southern England.

Earlier, at a London news conference, Mr. Callaghan predicted a Labor victory despite opinion polls that put it far behind the Conservatives. "I don't intend to be put off by public opinion polls," he said.

Tories Are Favorites

According to the polls the Conservatives, led by Margaret Thatcher, are first favorites. Two polls announced over the weekend gave the Conservatives leads of 13 percent and 21 percent over Labor.

The Conservative Party, meanwhile, today indicated that, if it comes to power, it may support the new black majority government which emerges from Rhodesia's controversial election next week.

The possibility was held out by Francis Pym, the party's foreign affairs spokesman, who is likely to become foreign secretary if the Conservatives win the British general election May 3.

In his speech devoted to Africa, Mr. Pym said that the Conservatives would have to be satisfied that the Rhodesia election took place in reasonably free conditions and with a fair turnout. If this were the case, Mr. Pym said, "it would be the duty of any British government to bring Rhodesia back to legality and do everything possible to make sure that the new independent state receives international recognition."

The statement runs directly counter to the attitude of the Labor government, which has condemned the Rhodesia election because it does not include the Patriotic Front alliance of black guerrillas. Elections organized by Rhodesia's interim government, led by Prime Minister Ian Smith and moderate blacks, are to start on April 17. They are being boycotted by the Patriotic Front.

Strike at Leyland

LONDON, April 9 (Reuters) — Several thousand British Leyland workers went on strike today despite warnings by the management that their action could permanently damage the ailing automobile company.

The strikers want their weekly pay increased from £76 (about \$152) to £90 (about \$180).

Dominican Cabmen Clash With Police

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, April 9 (AP) — A riot squad today broke up a demonstration in front of the presidential palace by taxi drivers seeking to raise fares because of a gasoline price increase.

Gasoline went up to \$1.25 a gallon from \$1.09 last week, but the government would not allow an increase in fares.

Heading the new group, called the Committee for the Ratification of the Tax Protocol, was former U.S. Ambassador Ridgway Knight. Lloyd Cutler was named as the group's Washington representative. Mr. Cutler promptly urged U.S. citizens living in France to write to their senators expressing concern about the new French law and urging Senate consideration of the protocol.

The protocol was sent to the Senate in early February for consideration by the Foreign Relations Committee.

SALT Gets Priority

A committee source said that the panel was aware of the problems facing U.S. citizens in France and the need to pass the protocol before the end of this year. However, he added that a new strategic arms limitation treaty, expected to be sent to the panel in the next six to eight weeks, would be considered first. Consideration of the protocol would then be scheduled along with eight other tax treaties.

Cairo Stresses Arab Pact Obligations

Israel Disputes Egypt Views on Defense

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, April 9 (WP) — The Israeli government expressed concern today over statements by Egyptian leaders that if Syria attacked the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, Egypt would consider it a defensive war and could join the conflict against Israel.

When asked about the statements attributed to Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Israel "will take political and diplomatic steps as required," but he declined to say what they would be.

Mr. Khalil was quoted by news agencies as telling the Egyptian Cabinet yesterday that, "If Syria made an attempt to liberate the Golan Heights by force, this should be considered a defensive war and the joint Arab defense pact could be invoked." Moreover, Egyptian Foreign Minister Butros Ghali was quoted as saying that Egypt could extend assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization "because Egypt recognizes the PLO and because, under the United Nations Charter, the PLO is waging a liberation war."

Stressing that Israel has not received a direct message, the Foreign Ministry official said, "If the quotations are correct . . . then they are opposed to the treaty, to its spirit and to the contents of some specific paragraphs, and obviously they create concern in Israel. Even before the instruments of [treaty] ratification have been exchanged, and even before we start the implementation of the treaty, already there are declarations of Egyptian personalities that are interpreted as opposed to the treaty and its spirit."

Reply to Critics

The Khalil-Ghali statements, made in reply to criticism by a minority of deputies in Egypt's People's Assembly who are opposed to the peace treaty, touched off the first public dispute between the two countries since Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit to Cairo last week.

The remarks also coincided with the postponement of an exchange of the formal documents of ratification, which was to have taken place tomorrow at a U.S.-manned, early-warning listening post in the Sinai peninsula buffer zone. No official explanation for the postponement was made by either side, but Israel and Egypt tended to minimize its importance, stressing the need to complete technical arrangements and mentioning the Jewish Passover holiday.

The ceremony is to take place next Tuesday. The exchange of ratification documents will begin the nine-month withdrawal of Israeli troops from half the Sinai peninsula, and also start the one-month deadline for negotiations to begin on autonomy for 1.1 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Foreign Ministry officials also expressed chagrin over statements attributed to Mr. Khalil that Palestinian refugees living outside the occupied territories should be permitted to vote for members of the autonomous council and that residents of East Jerusalem, which was annexed by Israel in 1967, should also vote.

But Mr. Khalil's statements about assisting Syria particularly irritated Israel because of the long, bitter dispute during the peace treaty talks over the so-called priority of treaties clause. Egypt sought,

unsuccessfully, to remove a clause stating that, in the event of a conflict between obligations that it has because of treaties with other Arab states, the pact with Israel would still be binding. Instead, a vaguely worded clause was inserted stating that there is no assertion that any treaty prevails over another.

Foreign Ministry officials said

that, if Israel decides to reply mainly to the Khalil-Ghali statements, it may do so through the U.S. Embassy rather than direct because Israel does not have negotiating team in Cairo. Mr. Begin could, however, use a recently installed hotline telephone between his office and that of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Chile Labor Leaders Resist Pinochet Plan for Unions

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO (NYT) — A Chilean government plan for labor unions has aroused wide resistance among union leaders, and groups that once supported the military regime have joined the opposition.

The discontent of labor leaders, some closely identified with the AFL-CIO in the United States, has renewed the discussion of a trade boycott against Chile by the U.S. labor movement. A letter from Ernest Lee, the director of international affairs for the U.S. labor group, to Minister of Labor Jose Finera was disclosed last week. It called for the Chilean government to demonstrate its "good faith" toward the "democratic union leaders."

Mr. Lee is a son-in-law of George Meany, the president of the U.S. group.

An inter-American union conference approved a trade boycott of Chile in November, but Mr. Meany decided in early February to suspend the application of the boycott after Chilean authorities said that union rights would be restored.

Reform Plan

The assurances about Chile's intentions were given first by Sergio de Castro, Chile's minister of finance, and later by President Augusto Pinochet. The government named Mr. Finera, 30, an economist, as minister of labor in January to carry out a union reform plan.

The first step was the repeal of an article of a 1974 decree requiring union assemblies to have prior authorization from the military authorities. Two cases show how this has worked in practice.

The postal and telegraph workers' union, which represents 8,000 workers, last week called a meeting of its 25-member governing board. The president, Hernol Flores, was notified by the military governor of Santiago Province that authorization was required, despite a Labor Ministry decree permitting free union assemblies.

Permission was requested from the Ministry of Interior, which replied that there was no "inconvenience" in permitting the meeting as long as the local police were notified. When the delegates assembled on Friday, 15 armed national policemen were at the entrance. "With this kind of psychological pressure, there is no real freedom of assembly," Mr. Flores said.

Customs Workers

In the other case, the customs workers of Valparaiso, Chile's main port, were allowed to meet last month but were warned not to discuss the dismissal of David Lillo, the union president, from his job by a naval governor. When the assembly began to discuss the dismissal, national police arrived and said that the hall had to be cleared because of a bomb threat.

Another conflict, over which Mr. Finera has said that he has no con-

trol, is the dismissal of four union leaders at the state-run Chuquibambilla copper mine. Management said that the union leaders had violated work rules, but a case has been submitted to courts because the copper workers union, which had strongly supported the government, called the dismissal unjustified.

Bernardino Castillo, the president of the copper workers union, which has been the most powerful union, frequently has praised Pinochet as a "friend of workers." After the dismissals, Chuquibambilla, he joined the opposition to the government labor plan.

The First Decree

Mr. Finera says that employers are not obliged to collect dues for unions unless more than half workers request it. Union leaders said that this would undermine the finances of many unions. Mr. Finera also has said that unions should be limited to individual work units and that federations should have no role in bargaining or representing workers in disputes. Under plans, the right to strike would be severely restricted and prohibited in state firms.

Amin Begins New Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

of the military police barracks where Amin reported tortured and killed many prisoners in government hands. The barracks were heavily shelled by the vaders last Wednesday, and Ugandan exiles spoken in Tanzania said that it had been destroyed.

The estimated 7,000 Tanzanian and exile troops had been reported in the southern and western outskirts of Kampala since last week. Most of the city's Tutsi garrisons fled, and Ugandan troops who had been supporting Marshal Amin left the country. The invaders did not try to enter the center of the capital.

Reports from the Sudan

Reports from the Sudan said that large numbers of Ugandan troops were crossing the northern border into the Sudan. Sources there were Christian tribesmen fighting the roundup by Amin's supporters.

Libya Reportedly Paid for Pulling

RABAT, Morocco, April 9 (AP) — The Moroccan news agency reported today that the Libyan government paid the Tanzanian-backed Uganda National Liberation Front \$20 million to allow Libya's expeditionary force to pull out of Uganda without being attacked.

Citing informed sources in the

Libyan capital, Tripoli, the agency said that unnamed North African nations allied to Libya — probably Algeria — served as a intermediary for the bribe, to permit the estimated 2,000 Libyan troops to withdraw without losing face.

For Quick Approval of U.S.-French Protocol

U.S. Citizens Abroad Set Up Tax Lobby

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, April 9 (IHT) — A committee to lobby for the speedy ratification of the U.S.-French tax protocol, designed to protect U.S. citizens living in France from double taxation, has been set up by various organizations of Americans abroad.

The protocol to the U.S.-French tax treaty was signed by both governments last year and is awaiting Senate committee action. It was negotiated after the French government adopted laws that would tax the worldwide income of U.S. citizens living in France. Previously, only income earned in France was taxed.

Heading the new group, called the Committee for the Ratification of the Tax Protocol, was former U.S. Ambassador Ridgway Knight. Lloyd Cutler was named as the group's Washington representative. Mr. Cutler promptly urged U.S. citizens living in France to write to their senators expressing concern about the new French law and urging Senate consideration of the protocol.

The protocol was sent to the Senate in early February for consideration by the Foreign Relations Committee.

SALT Gets Priority

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he said that he expected no trouble with the source said that hearings on these treaties were not expected to take more than a day or two, and

Chad Death Toll Is Put at 10,000 By Missionaries

NDJAMENA, Chad, April 9 (AP) — At least 10,000 persons, mostly members of the Moslem minority, were murdered in the recent flare-up of violence in southern Chad, missionary sources reported today.

The killings — probably the biggest slaughter in Africa since the 1972 extermination of an estimated 100,000 members of Burundi's Hutu tribe — resumed in outlying villages during the weekend following several weeks of calm, the sources said.

Jesuit missionaries said that a careful check of each mission station, including those in the smallest isolated villages, showed that 4,000 to 5,000 people were massacred by anti-Moslem mobs in Moyen-Chari province and 5,000 to 6,000 others in West-Logone province, between late February and the middle of last month. Many others have since died, the sources said.

The violence in Chad's densely populated, but remote southern provinces has been directed largely against the Moslem minority which holds a virtual monopoly on the retail trade and moneylending. Most of the population in southern Chad is Christian or animist, although Moslems probably form an overall majority.

once the protocol got to the Senate floor.

Asked if consideration of the protocol might be moved ahead if the arms treaty were delayed, the source said that was possible, but that the committee calendar was already "pretty full." He said there was no sign of pressure to move the protocol ahead, and added that there was no sense of urgency over the issue in the committee or the Senate.

The protocol must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and must also be passed by the French National Assembly. While it does not take effect until it is endorsed by both governments, it does contain language making it retroactive to Jan. 1 of this year, the date the new French law took effect. If it is not ratified by the French filing deadline next February, U.S. citizens living in France could be subject to extra taxation on their 1979 income.

Tax Conference in Paris

PARIS, April 9 (IHT) — U.S. and international tax lawyers and accountants will speak at a one-day conference here April 26 on the taxation of U.S. citizens abroad.

The conference will cover the foreign-earned-income provision of last year's U.S. tax act and also the U.S.-French protocol.

Participants will include David Brockway, counsel to the congressional Joint Committee on Taxation, and consultants based in Washington and Europe. The American Chamber of Commerce in France and the American Tax Institute in Europe, which are sponsoring the meeting, are charging \$200 for the session.

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JAPANESE LITE

Plan Reported as Tripoli Investment Funnel

Associates Say Billy Carter Sought Libya Business Link

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

ATLANTA, April 9 (NYT) — Billy Carter's trip to Libya in September was the beginning of a plan to set up a corporate association with the Libyan government, according to persons who accompanied him.

Mario Lianza, an Atlanta real estate broker who helped arrange the trip, said that a corporation was to be set up to funnel Libyan investment to the United States, with Billy Carter holding the controlling interest.

Others who went said that the corporation was to be a nonprofit foundation to encourage cultural exchange. Billy Carter has said that it is only interest in Libya was to increase the friendship between the two countries. Several participants in the trip said that they expected the plan might still go forward in some form.

The Department of Justice is investigating whether President Carter's brother should register as an agent of the Libyan government, which the law would require that he do if he handled business or public relations for it.

A Justice Department spokesman said that Billy Carter was asked for details on his relationship with the Libyans in January and had not replied. Mr. Carter, who has been hospitalized for several weeks for treatment of alcohol abuse, was not available for comment.

Details Provided
Billy Carter's lawyer, John Parks, said that Billy Carter had "no knowledge" of any incorporation plans, and no such corporation has been registered with the State of Georgia. Those on the trip and the U.S. intelligence sources provided the following details.

Mr. Lianza, the Atlanta real estate broker, said that early last year, while he was visiting his native town of Catania, Sicily, Giuseppe Papa, a lawyer who represented an association of Sicilian Arab businessmen, suggested that he try to get President Carter's brother to visit Tripoli.

Mr. Lianza said that he was told that he could make substantial commissions on Libyan property investments in Atlanta if such a visit were arranged but that he told Mr. Papa he did not know Billy Carter and could not carry out the mission.

He said that Mr. Papa persisted in the months of letters and telephone calls during the six weeks Mr. Lianza spent in Catania.

Moscow Official
Loses High Post
MOSCOW, April 9 (AP) — A decree today revealed the apparent emotion of one of the Kremlin's youngest leaders, Yakov Ryabov, who had been in charge of the state defense industry.

The new appointment of Mr. Ryabov, 50, as first deputy chief in the state planning committee was seen as another move to stall the careers of the younger members in the senior leadership.

Before the appointment, Mr. Ryabov had seemed to be in a good position to hold higher posts in the Communist Party Central Committee. Diplomatic analysts here now say that he probably will be removed later this month from his post in the Communist Party Secretariat.

Soviet Ships Spotted
Sailing Off Okinawa
TOKYO, April 9 (AP) — Four Soviet naval ships led by a missile-equipped cruiser were seen today sailing north off Okinawa, the Defense Agency said.

The ships were believed to have been in Vietnamese waters during the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict from Feb. 17 to March 16, it said. The vessels apparently were returning to their base at Vladivostok through the Tsushima Strait in western Japan, the agency added.

In Catania, in late April, last year, Mr. Lianza said, he received a written invitation for Billy Carter in a letter from the lawyer that explained that the trip would be paid for by Libyans.

Meeting Arranged
Mr. Lianza said he told Tom Jordan, another Atlanta real estate broker, about the invitation. Mr. Jordan, in turn, contacted State Sen. Floyd Hudgins of Columbus, Ga., who arranged a meeting at Plains, Ga., among Billy Carter, Gibril Shalouf, the Libyan ambassador to Italy, who was visiting the United States, Mr. Lianza, and Mr. Jordan.

It was at this meeting that Billy Carter agreed to make the trip. A group that included Mr. Carter, Mr. Lianza, Sen. Hudgins, State Sen. Henry Russell of Boston, Ga., Mr. Jordan, two Atlanta friends of Mr. Lianza, and Randy Coleman, Mr. Carter's frequent companion, flew to Libya via Rome in September.

Mr. Lianza said the trip was "first class" in every respect, with accommodations at one of the best hotels in Rome, where two chauffeur-driven cars were at the party's disposal, and a week in Tripoli, where Billy Carter was driven about in a car carrying the U.S. flag and accompanied by police motorcycle contingents.

Two participants estimated that the cost per person might have been as high as \$5,000, including air fare, hotels, dinners and other expenses.

"It was all paid for by the Libyan government," Mr. Lianza said, and others on the trip confirmed that.

It was from the trip that a plan emerged to have a Libyan delegation visit the United States. It was also from this trip, Mr. Lianza said, that a plan arose to set up a corporation in Georgia to be a conduit for Libyan investment.

Mr. Lianza said that Billy Carter promised him 12 1/2 percent of the corporation and gave him the following breakdown of its distribution: Billy Carter, 40 percent; Sen. Hudgins, 12 1/2 percent; Mr. Coleman, 12 1/2 percent; Mr. Jordan, 12 1/2 percent; and a 10-percent portion for which a recipient had not been named.

Mr. Lianza said Billy Carter told him that David Gambrell, an Atlanta lawyer who was the treasurer of President Carter's campaign for governor in 1976 and who was later appointed by him to the U.S. Senate, was handling the legal arrangements.

Acted as Friend
Mr. Gambrell, however, said that he was never Billy Carter's lawyer in the matter and set up no corporation. He said that Billy Carter did consult him "as a friend" on how to make the arrangements to receive the Libyan delegation in January.

Mr. Jordan and Sen. Hudgins said there was a plan to set up a nonprofit corporation to which the Libyan government would contribute, as would anyone who wanted to join.

In early January, when the Libyan delegation was in Atlanta, many of the persons who were on the trip to Libya and others signed an agreement of friendship with the Libyan government.

Mr. Jordan said that it was his understanding that this agreement would form the basis of the corporation, which would later be registered with the secretary of state. He

used his White House connections in February of last year in an effort to help Mr. Holley and Mr. Carver when the officials of Qatar threatened to cancel the two men's oil-drilling arrangement after they had invested \$17 million exploring for oil.

Asked for Meeting
Acting on Mr. Holley's plea for help, Mr. Lance allegedly telephoned Eleanor Connors, an aide to White House adviser Hamilton Jordan, and asked her to arrange a meeting between Mr. Holley and a State Department official, the suit alleged.

The resulting meeting led to a meeting in Qatar the next month involving Mr. Holley, Mr. Carver, an official of the Qatar government and Andrew Killgore, the U.S. ambassador to Qatar, the suit said.

During that meeting, it alleged, Mr. Carver revealed privately to Mr. Killgore and to another U.S. official that he paid \$1.5 million to Ali Jaidah, Qatar's former director of petroleum affairs, for an oil concession in 1976. Since officials of Qatar were moving to cancel the concession, Mr. Carver "expressed frustration that his entire investment would soon be lost," the suit said.

Mr. Carver allegedly asked Mr. Killgore: "Who do I go see now? How do I get it done?"

The suit alleged that in light of the previous bribe, the clear intent of Mr. Carver's statement was "an inquiry as to which officials of the government of Qatar would be willing to sell their influence" to renew the oil concession.

White House spokesman Jody Powell said today that Mr. Lance's telephone call was "an entirely routine thing. It doesn't take political clout or any great influence for a businessman to arrange an appointment with the State Department," Mr. Powell said.

Mr. Addis said that hours after the meeting, Mr. Killgore wired the State Department in Washington and reported the incident. Mr. Addis spent a week in the Middle East during the resulting investigation.

The suit contends that the telephone call was not the only assistance that Mr. Lance gave to Mr. Holley and Mr. Carver. In 1976, his National Bank of Georgia granted a \$200,000 loan to Mr. Holley for the oil-drilling venture.

In Mr. Carver's statement released today, he said: "The actions I took in this matter were on the advice of experienced engineers, oilmen and other professionals who were knowledgeable about the way business is conducted in Qatar. I entered into this consent to avoid protracted litigation over a regrettable personal investment."

The Post also reported that when the Carter warehouse fell behind in its loan payments in the 1976-1977 crop year, its business was at a peak. "That the booming warehouse business did not keep up with its loan payments to NBG renewed questions about what the business did with its cash flow," the newspaper said. "The main question is whether the NBG loan was used, either directly or indirectly, to help finance Jimmy Carter's then-financially strapped campaign for the presidency." The White House has said repeatedly that none of the loan money was used in the campaign.

Peanut Sales
The Post also reported that the National Bank of Georgia in the spring of 1977 allowed the warehouse to sell as much as \$1 million in peanuts without showing the sale on bank records for up to two months. Since the peanuts were being used as collateral for the loan, the newspaper said, the "Carter warehouse enjoyed \$1 million of uncollateralized credit for up to two months. It is unclear, however, how this advantage was used by the Carter warehouse or NBG."

Questions about the warehouse loan grew out of a federal grand jury investigation of Mr. Lance's banking affairs. Last month, Attorney General Griffin Bell appointed a special counsel to look into questions raised about the loan.

Bank Investigated
The Post, quoting unidentified sources, said that the loan sell-off was not uncovered earlier this year in an investigation that was ordered earlier this year by Securities and Exchange Commission.

That investigation was carried out by two specially appointed outside bank directors, and The Post

Jamaica Chief in Moscow
MOSCOW, April 9 (UPI) — Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley arrived here today for a four-day visit — his first in three years of Jamaican diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

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Derailed Tankers Leaking Gases

Florida Expands Evacuation After Spill

CRESTVIEW, Fla., April 9 (AP) — Authorities decided today to expand an evacuation area to within 1 1/2 miles of Crestview as winds carried toxic chlorine gas from a derailed train toward this Florida Panhandle town.

"Chlorine gas is starting to smell pretty bad — burning noses," a civil defense official said.

The cause of the derailment was not known.

About six or seven additional families joined at least 4,500 persons who were evacuated from their homes yesterday because of the derailment of a Louisville & Nashville train about four miles west of Crestview.

Officials said that the additional evacuations were ordered after winds shifted and brought chlorine fumes closer to town. The approximately 7,000 residents of Crestview, meanwhile, remained on alert in case they were instructed to leave the area.

"We're prepared to move everybody out [from Crestview] when it's felt necessary, but we don't know what's going to develop," a member of the sheriff's office said.

Officials said yesterday that they were hoping the toxic gases would dissipate by morning, but the shifting winds dashed their hopes.

"On a scale of 1 to 10, this accident rates pretty high on the scale," said George Moen, chief of the Environmental Protection Agency's hazardous spill section in Atlanta.

About 28 tank cars toppled off the track yesterday after clearing a wood and steel trestle spanning the Yellow River in a wooded, swampy area of the Panhandle otherwise accessible only from the air and river.

One Hanging
The remaining 90 cars of the train contained methanol, anhydrous ammonia, sulfur, acetone, phenol and liquid chlorine. Mr. Moen said.

One car, loaded with carbolic acid, was hanging off the bridge. Most of the emergency crews left the site last night.

Officials estimated that 4,500 to 5,000 persons had left homes or camps in the 80-square-mile evacuation area, which included several villages and about half of Blackwater River State Forest.

No serious injuries were reported. The wreck occurred two days after the FRA lifted a 30-mph speed limit on the section of track near Crestview. "We knew the train was moving at 30 mph in a 35 mph speed zone," a spokesman for L&N said in Louisville.

Evacuees spent the night in schools, churches and armories. One said that he was in the backyard of his house when he heard one of several explosions from tank cars carrying anhydrous ammonia, acetone and sulfur.

"I saw that big ball of fire go up. It jarred the ground," he said. "I



Tanker cars are scattered at a point just across the Yellow River in Florida as noxious fumes and smoke rise from the wreck.

ed. Authorities said a fisherman who inhaled some of the fumes was hospitalized for observation.

The Federal Railroad Administration in February described the L&N, a subsidiary of Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, as having "the worst record of any railroad of the country" in handling hazardous materials. Sixteen persons died last year when an L&N train derailed in Waverly, Tenn.

Several Explosions
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Art, Indian Jewelry
Stolen in Colorado
BOULDER, Colo., April 9 (AP) — More than \$50,000 in Oriental art objects and American Indian jewelry was stolen from the University of Colorado's art museum during the weekend, police reported yesterday.

Museum officials said that about 200 small items were taken, including a collection of Chinese snuff bottles, Oriental carved ivories, and jewelry made of silver, turquoise, jade and coral.

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News Analysis

Nuclear Choice Is Not Whether to Continue but How Far

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — The expansion of nuclear energy installations in the world is slowing down, according to experts at the International Energy Agency and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. No doubt, they say, the tendency will be reinforced by the repercussions of the Three Mile Island accident near Harrisburg, Pa.

But Harrisburg and the growing fear of nuclear risks are only part of the reason for the deceleration. The long-term plans themselves overestimated the growth of energy needs during the prolonged recession and underestimated the cost and time it would take to produce nuclear energy.

Nonetheless, dependence on atom smelting to make electricity is already far advanced, and the real question in North America, Japan and much of Western Europe now is not whether to plunge but how far. The sorcerer's apprentice has become a regular domestic.

William Hannum, deputy director of the OECD's Nuclear Energy Commission, lists 10 countries where the atom is already an essential part of the fuel supply: the United States, Canada, Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium and Finland.

Rebels Retreat From 2 Cities In Nicaragua

MANAGUA, April 9 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas fighting National Guardsmen yesterday besieged several northern cities but retreated from the provincial capital of Esteli and were pushed out of El Sauce by government troops backed by planes.

The guerrillas marched through Esteli early yesterday, then retreated. A resident of the town said that most National Guardsmen stayed in their barracks. Five rebels were killed in street fighting, unconfirmed military reports said.

National Guard troops backed by fighter-bombers recaptured the key northern city of El Sauce, but rebels shot down two government planes, military sources said. The fighting coincided with President Anastasio Somoza's departure for a short "vacation" to the United States during Easter week. The president last night flew to Topoka, Kan., to see his son who is at a university there.

The Sandinistas last week said that there would be no holy week for Nicaraguans this year and vowed to step up efforts to overthrow Gen. Somoza.

Beirut Premier in Qatar
KUWAIT, April 9 (UPI) — Lebanese Premier Salim al-Hoss arrived today in Qatar.

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land, with Spain and Italy on the borderline. In the last 12 months, 14 percent of electricity generated in the United States was nuclear. Belgium, Sweden and Switzerland already depend on nuclear plants for 30 percent of their electricity.

The next step, Mr. Hannum said, "is deciding whether we want to go from a substantial fraction to as much as half our electricity dependent on nuclear supplies." The argument is raging around the world, but the opposing sides usually fail to agree on so much as defining the issues.

France offers an unusual example of a more direct dispute. The government decided last week to push ahead with its accelerated nuclear construction program. In 1980-81, three more plants are to be completed, and another six or seven by 1986-87. France is determined to reduce its 80-percent dependence on imported oil, and the

government sees no other way to support continued economic growth than through nuclear energy.

But Brice Lalonde, head of the Friends of the Earth in France, retorts that the growth is unnecessary and ill-conceived. "What we need is a new culture, less concern with trade, more self-sufficiency," he said. "The Amoco Cadiz (oil tanker) disaster was in France. Between the black tide and the Harrisburg accident, there's the difference between the plague and cholera, as people used to say."

The political situation in France is unusual, however, with the government coolly confident that the political storms on all sides cannot upset it. In fact, they give it room to maneuver in the eye of the hurricane. In other countries, leaders are either more vulnerable to harassment and influence or under less pressure to act because, as in Britain, they have ample supplies of oil for the time being or, as in Norway, they have both oil and undeveloped water power.

Local Demonstrations
The environmentalists warn against mounting oil prices and unemployment. In small towns across Europe, people demonstrate against the choice of their locality as the place to put the question of a nuclear future.

There is an underlying political dilemma. Modern democratic systems are devised to test peoples' will and preferences over periods of a few years at most. Usually, voters confront immediate circumstances — inflation, unemployment, expansion, defense, foreign affairs, all looking a relatively short time ahead. But nuclear decisions involve generations. The new energy puts a set of questions to be answered for a far longer future that can be foreseen with confidence. Often, it seems to ask whether the present or the future should take precedence.

Peter Kelly, a nuclear specialist at the International Energy Agency, said: "For the next 15 years, there is no choice except more or less energy and growth. And if it's for more, that requires the triple energy effort of conservation, greater use of coal and more fission. No one or even two of these three resources can suffice."

The agency is about to issue a report chiding the United States for being slow with its nuclear development, although it already has the most installations in the world — 295 plants working, under construction or on order, of a global total of 523, representing 189,604 megawatts of a total of 404,968. But court suits, licensing delays and so on make the lead time 12 to 14 years in the United States, and 9 to 10 in Japan, compared with a purely technical need of only 5 years.

Referendums in Europe
But the anti-nuclear forces are gathering momentum. Nuclear energy will be an issue in coming Swedish elections. Austria recently voted against allowing a completed plant to start operations. Switzerland rejected conditions that would have halted nuclear expansion, but another referendum is planned. Opposition groups in France are demanding a referendum, but are not agreed on how they would like to see the question phrased.

More specific issues, on reprocessing plants, breeder reactors and waste storage, are being pushed aside as the fact-sinks in that the nuclear age has arrived. President Carter has been in a tug of war with the European allies since the start of his administration over the proliferation dangers of their nuclear production and export programs. But the public worry now is not so much over safeguards against possible military abuse as over civilian safety.

In the 19th century, no one really understood the ultimate implications of coal and urbanism for society, and no profound questioning was provoked. In the late 20th century, the productive atom is compelling such thought. There has been outcry in Western Europe at the lack of information to enable the public to make a thoughtful choice and at the tendency of governments to slip technicians' decisions past unwary voters.

But the essential questions have yet to be put. Is the choice really so stark between the atom and comfortable living standards, and what shall it be? Almost everybody wants to eat cake and have it too; scarcely anybody wants to say so.

Radioactive Iodine
At the plant site, workers used chemicals to immobilize radioactive iodine contaminating the wastewater in an auxiliary building. The iodine reportedly can now be filtered and disposed of, ending a source of low-level radiation.

"In general, the thing looks like it's much, much reduced," said Mr. Bernero. "It's less likely to be vulnerable to problems." He said that engineers were working on a shutdown plan proposed by Babcock & Wilcox Co., the manufacturer of the reactor. The plan, which must be approved by the commission, would allow a more delicate and better-controlled cooling of the reactor that would take about five days, Mr. Bernero said.

Other anti-nuclear protests were held yesterday in Grooten, Conn.; San Francisco; Seattle; Los Angeles; Phoenix; Bloomington, Ind.; Ithaca, N.Y.; Brookville, Fla.; Lancaster, Pa.; and Toms River, N.J.

Barre Backs Nuclear Power
TRICASTIN, France, April 9 (AP) — French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said today that the energy crisis cannot be overcome without the decisive contribution of nuclear-generated electricity.

During a visit to the Eurodif uranium-processing plant in the Rhone River valley, Mr. Barre said, "The growth, employment and independence [of France] depend on the determination which we show in conserving energy and diversifying the sources. That is what is at stake in our electro-nuclear program."

France, which imports almost all its oil, is one of the world leaders in nuclear power generation.

Boon Seeks Safety Meeting
LUXEMBOURG, April 9 (Reuters) — West Germany called today for a conference of non-Communist industrial nations on the safety of nuclear reactors.

Guenter Hartkopf, the state secretary at the Interior Ministry, made the proposal at a meeting of Common Market environment ministers. They agreed that the Common Market nations should discuss the implications of the accident in Harrisburg when their experts return from a visit there, diplomatic sources said.

Yugoslavs on Mt. Everest
KATMANDU, Nepal, April 9 (Reuters) — A 31-member Yugoslav expedition to Mount Everest has begun its assault on the mountain, Nepal's Tourism Ministry reported.

Argentina Reportedly Vows To Act on Political Inmates
By Charles A. Krause

BUENOS AIRES, April 9 (WP) — Gen. Roberto Viola, commander of the Argentine Army and a member of the ruling military junta, has told a delegation from the New York City Bar Association that more than 3,000 political prisoners being held without charges here will be tried, released or allowed to leave the country soon.

Orville Schell Jr., chairman of the group, said that Gen. Viola's statement was made during a meeting last week. The group left last weekend after spending the week in Buenos Aires investigating the status of lawyers and the judiciary in Argentina.

Mr. Schell also said that Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varello had accepted a list of 99 Argentine lawyers detained without charges and 92 more who have disappeared since the military here began its drive against terrorism three years ago. Mr. Rodriguez Varello promised that "he would look into the list, as best he is able, and inform us of its accuracy," Mr. Schell said.

The bar group will issue a report on its visit within a month. It sought to determine to what extent lawyers have been intimidated or prohibited from carrying out their legal duties. In addition, it sought to determine whether the judiciary is allowed to act independently of the executive branch.

Conclusions Withheld
"We feel very deeply that you don't have legal or human rights unless those rights can be adjudicated, and they can't be adjudicated unless you have an independent legal community and an independent judiciary," Mr. Schell said.

Members of the committee refused to discuss their conclusions regarding the current situation here, but Mr. Schell said that they had "learned a great deal about the difficult history of Argentina" with regard to terrorism.

"Our clear impression is that the problems we presented, with respect to the disappeared lawyers and the judiciary, are well recognized by people within the government," Mr. Schell said.

In addition to high-ranking government officials, the New York lawyers met human-rights groups, diplomats and Argentine Bar Association officials during their visit.

While the U.S. lawyers generally praised the Argentine government for its cooperation, retired U.S. District Court Judge Marvin Frankel said that he was angered by refusal of permission for him to meet Jacobo Timmerman, a journalist who has been under house arrest without charges since last year, after spending more than a year in prison.

land, with Spain and Italy on the borderline. In the last 12 months, 14 percent of electricity generated in the United States was nuclear. Belgium, Sweden and Switzerland already depend on nuclear plants for 30 percent of their electricity.

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In the 19th century, no one really understood the ultimate implications of coal and urbanism for society, and no profound questioning was provoked. In the late 20th century, the productive atom is compelling such thought. There has been outcry in Western Europe at the lack of information to enable the public to make a thoughtful choice and at the tendency of governments to slip technicians' decisions past unwary voters.

But the essential questions have yet to be put. Is the choice really so stark between the atom and comfortable living standards, and what shall it be? Almost everybody wants to eat cake and have it too; scarcely anybody wants to say so.

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By Charles A. Krause

BUENOS AIRES, April 9 (WP) — Gen. Roberto Viola, commander of the Argentine Army and a member of the ruling military junta, has told a delegation from the New York City Bar Association that more than 3,000 political prisoners being held without charges here will be tried, released or allowed to leave the country soon.

Orville Schell Jr., chairman of the group, said that Gen. Viola's statement was made during a meeting last week. The group left last weekend after spending the week in Buenos Aires investigating the status of lawyers and the judiciary in Argentina.

Mr. Schell also said that Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varello had accepted a list of 99 Argentine lawyers detained without charges and 92 more who have disappeared since the military here began its drive against terrorism three years ago. Mr. Rodriguez Varello promised that "he would look into the list, as best he is able, and inform us of its accuracy," Mr. Schell said.

The bar group will issue a report on its visit within a month. It sought to determine to what extent lawyers have been intimidated or prohibited from carrying out their legal duties. In addition, it sought to determine whether the judiciary is allowed to act independently of the executive branch.

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land, with Spain and Italy on the borderline. In the last 12 months, 14 percent of electricity generated in the United States was nuclear. Belgium, Sweden and Switzerland already depend on nuclear plants for 30 percent of their electricity.

The next step, Mr. Hannum said, "is deciding whether we want to go from a substantial fraction to as much as half our electricity dependent on nuclear supplies." The argument is raging around the world, but the opposing sides usually fail to agree on so much as defining the issues.

France offers an unusual example of a more direct dispute. The government decided last week to push ahead with its accelerated nuclear construction program. In 1980-81, three more plants are to be completed, and another six or seven by 1986-87. France is determined to reduce its 80-percent dependence on imported oil, and the

government sees no other way to support continued economic growth than through nuclear energy.

But Brice Lalonde, head of the Friends of the Earth in France, retorts that the growth is unnecessary and ill-conceived. "What we need is a new culture, less concern with trade, more self-sufficiency," he said. "The Amoco Cadiz (oil tanker) disaster was in France. Between the black tide and the Harrisburg accident, there's the difference between the plague and cholera, as people used to say."

The political situation in France is unusual, however, with the government coolly confident that the political storms on all sides cannot upset it. In fact, they give it room to maneuver in the eye of the hurricane. In other countries, leaders are either more vulnerable to harassment and influence or under less pressure to act because, as in Britain, they have ample supplies of oil for the time being or, as in Norway, they have both oil and undeveloped water power.

Local Demonstrations
The environmentalists warn against mounting oil prices and unemployment. In small towns across Europe, people demonstrate against the choice of their locality as the place to put the question of a nuclear future.

There is an underlying political dilemma. Modern democratic systems are devised to test peoples' will and preferences over periods of a few years at most. Usually, voters confront immediate circumstances — inflation, unemployment, expansion, defense, foreign affairs, all looking a relatively short time ahead. But nuclear decisions involve generations. The new energy puts a set of questions to be answered for a far longer future that can be foreseen with confidence. Often, it seems to ask whether the present or the future should take precedence.

Peter Kelly, a nuclear specialist at the International Energy Agency, said: "For the next 15 years, there is no choice except more or less energy and growth. And if it's for more, that requires the triple energy effort of conservation, greater use of coal and more fission. No one or even two of these three resources can suffice."

The agency is about to issue a report chiding the United States for being slow with its nuclear development, although it already has the most installations in the world — 295 plants working, under construction or on order, of a global total of 523, representing 189,604 megawatts of a total of 404,968. But court suits, licensing delays and so on make the lead time 12 to 14 years in the United States, and 9 to 10 in Japan, compared with a purely technical need of only 5 years.

Referendums in Europe
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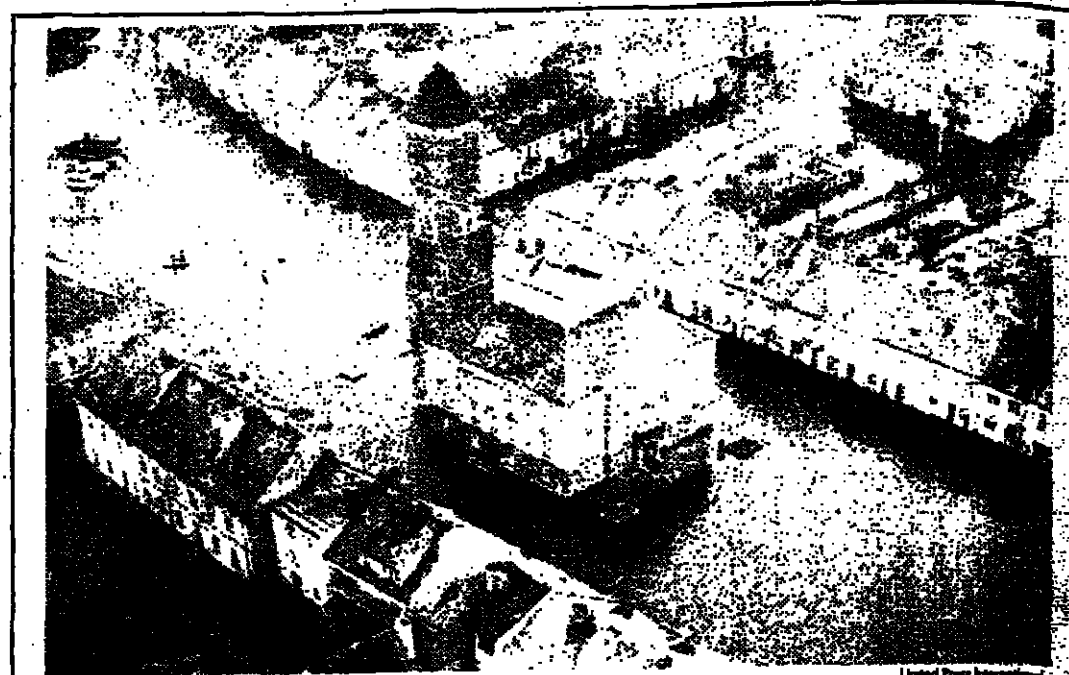
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Pultusk, northeast of Warsaw, remains flooded after the Narew River overflowed last week.

Floodwaters From Narew River Receding in Poland

WARSAW, April 9 (AP) — Floodwaters from the Narew River, which overflowed last week, have begun to recede, officials reported today.

Only Pultusk, about 40 miles northeast of Warsaw, was still flooded. Military amphibious trucks have been supplying the population with food and other items.

A flood alert remained in effect for 19 of the 49 districts affected when water from the river spread over about 300,000 acres of farmland. At one point, about 90 villages were flooded, and more than 7,000 persons were forced to leave their homes.

The economic impact of the flooding remained unclear, but agricultural experts were hopeful that the waters had receded early enough to avoid major damage to spring grain crops.

In Czechoslovakia, the Elbe River, after heavy rains, yesterday reached the 5.4-meter mark in Usti nad Labem, 2.3 meters above normal. It was expected to rise today to 5.8 meters, a Prague newspaper reported.

The newspaper also said that international freight transport on the river had been stopped because of the high water level. Domestic ship traffic has been halted for more than a week.

Crackdown Before Power Struggle Seen

Yugoslavia Curbing Dissident Activity

By David A. Andelman

BELGRADE, April 9 (NYT)

Yugoslav officials have begun a campaign to curb increased activity by dissidents. This is an apparent response to a demand from some hard-line politicians for a crackdown before the potentially divisive period that will follow President Tito's death.

Many Western diplomats believe the death last month of Edvard Kardelj, once heir-apparent to Marshal Tito, 86, and an important voice of moderation, accelerated this process of division within the Yugoslav leadership.

Recently, Milovan Djilas, the nation's principal dissident, was summoned by the secret police and warned to cease his "criminal activities."

During World War II, Mr. Djilas was one of the closest of Marshal Tito's advisers, but during the 1950s he spent nine years in prison.

92 Sentenced For Protesting Bhutto Hanging

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 9

(AP) — Military courts ordered floggings, fines and jail terms for 92 persons who organized protests against the hanging of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the government announced.

The demonstrations began after Mr. Bhutto was hanged last Wednesday and continued for three days.

In Lahore, 17 persons were convicted of setting a government office on fire, burning buses and gasoline stations, holding unlawful processions and using and government slogans. Each received up to 10 lashes, a year in jail and a \$500 fine. Similar punishments were ordered in Jhelum, Sialkot, Multan, Faisalabad and Larhana, Mr. Bhutto's home.

Mr. Bhutto was convicted of ordering the assassination of a political opponent in 1974.

New Zealand Defers Buying British Tanks

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 9 (UPI)

The New Zealand Cabinet deferred today a plan to equip the army with the British Scorpion light tank.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon called the deferment a cost-cutting measure. "The army will get its tanks, but not this year," he said.

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Commentary

Schmidt Critics Accuse Him of Softness in Soviet Policy

By John Vinocur

BONN (NYT) — Speculation over "Ostpolitik-2," a possible updating of West Germany's relations with the Soviet Union intertwined with a series of arms-control matters, is developing into an uncomfortable issue that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt may have to shoulder all the way to next year's national elections.

His critics claim to see signs of a softening in his Soviet policy: his friends deny any substantial change. Bonn has a special interest in pursuing détente in Central Europe, they explain, and maintaining good relations with the Russians is simply good sense that in no way impairs the country's reliability in the NATO. The chancellor's opponents, however, insist that there is a concerted effort within his Social Democratic Party to bring East and West Germany closer by a policy of showing consideration for Soviet interests.

No one is suggesting that the West Germans are ready to risk deserting NATO and to take their chances on Soviet intentions. But the soft-liners have left themselves open to accusations that they are thinking about concessions on disarmament in exchange for a Soviet nod on closer links with East Germany.

Just the idea of talk about Bonn-Moscow bargains, according to the

opposition Christian Democrats, could give West Germany the appearance of being a voice for the Russians within the Atlantic alliance, damaging West German-U.S. relations and having incalculable effects on the rest of Europe. Because the soft line has strong roots within his party, and because the chancellor has not addressed it definitively, the opposition can argue that Mr. Schmidt looks like a man being held for ransom by his party's left wing.

The arms-control issues and West Germany's Soviet policy will surely be up for discussion by Mr. Schmidt and President Carter if they meet in the near future, as government sources suggested last week.

But Mr. Schmidt may reason that there would be no advantage for him to comment publicly. A hard-line formulation might irritate the Russians and his party's left wing, while a more equivocal public explanation could further upset those Americans who suspect that the West Germans may be groping for an accommodation to make their security less dependent on what is often viewed in Bonn as the Carter administration's zig-zagging foreign policy.

Besides, Mr. Schmidt might think it pointless to expose himself politically outside the safe harbor of the statistics protecting his

strength — a 3-percent inflation rate and 4-percent unemployment. The opposition Christian Democrats admit privately that at this point they do not feel they stand much chance in 1980.

The Wehner Group

But there are elements in the chancellor's attitude that beg for explanation. One is why Mr. Schmidt has not disassociated himself from a group of Social Democrats led by Herbert Wehner, his parliamentary whip, which has been expounding the line that Soviet military aims in Eastern Europe are merely defensive, in conflict with the official NATO evaluation of offensive Soviet intentions. This group takes in most of the party's theorists and intellectuals, including Egon Bahr, the general secretary, and Alfons Pawelczyk, the disarmament spokesman.

Mr. Wehner, 72, was the main force behind former Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik. He seems concerned that a possible failure of SALT-2 would threaten to make West Germany the victim of new U.S.-Soviet tension. Mr. Wehner is also thought to feel that Mr. Schmidt has been held back by the desire to avoid a clash with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his rather conservative-minded foreign minister. Despite Mr. Schmidt's personal popularity, it is the support of Mr. Genscher's Free Democratic Party

that keeps the coalition government in office.

Mr. Schmidt's friends say he is "somewhat nervous" and "somewhat peeved" about Mr. Wehner and his frequent travels to the East bloc. They insist that Mr. Wehner's pro-détente positions are oversimplified. Yet, in a little-noticed Moscow speech in January, Klaus von Dohnanyi, the West German secretary of state for foreign affairs, said, "We assume that the Soviet Union has established and is maintaining its rapidly growing military potential exclusively for defensive purposes."

The controversy intensified in the last two weeks after Gen. Gerd Bastian, a West German tank-division commander, repeated, with some variations, the Wehner contention that the Russian forces are essentially defensive. Ignoring opposition demands, Defense Minister Hans Apel, a confidant of the chancellor and usually in tune with his thinking, said that the general would not be punished.

The differences between Mr. Wehner's group and what Mr. Schmidt has said — or in more cases, avoided saying — have provided fuel for the opposition argument that Bonn seems to have two foreign policies, one sharply enunciated by the left-wing Social Democrats and a vaguer one operated by the government.



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Obituaries

Marcel Jouhandeau, 90,
Prolific French Novelist

PARIS, April 8 (IHT) — Marcel Jouhandeau, 90, one of the most prolific French novelists of the century, died in his home in Rue de Malmaison Saturday night.

Noted for the purity and the beauty of his style, Mr. Jouhandeau, published 127 works. But it is assumed that he wrote many more. His entire work can be regarded as a succession of memories.

His novels and memoirs, which appeared in 26 volumes between 1961 and last year, dwell on four themes: his marriage to Elisabeth Toulmon, known as Elise, and their love-hate relationship; his native town of Gueret, which he renamed Chaminadour in his books; his homosexuality; and religion.

A devout Catholic, torn between his mystic fervor and the cult of carnal beauty, Mr. Jouhandeau often turned moralistic in his books. The author was brought up in a very religious atmosphere. After receiving a bachelor's degree in literature, he taught at the college Libre de Passy from 1912 to 1949, before giving up teaching to devote himself entirely to the literary career which he had begun in 1921 with "La Jeunesse de Théophile" (Theophile's Youth).

For the last few years, Mr. Jouhandeau had been living as a recluse, nearly blind, in his Rue de Malmaison home in the western suburbs of Paris.



Marcel Jouhandeau
in 1966 photograph

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Charles Sawyer
CINCINNATI, April 9 (UPI) — Charles Sawyer, 92, a former lieutenant-governor of Ohio and U.S. commerce secretary, died yesterday.

Mr. Sawyer was president and chief executive officer of Great Trails Broadcasting Corp., a firm that operates nine U.S. radio stations, five of them in Ohio.

He was also an attorney and long-time partner in the law firm of Taft, Stettinius and Hollister.

Frederick Ellis

LONDON, April 9 (AP) — Frederick Ellis, 64, who worked his way up from messenger boy to financial editor of the Daily Express, died of cancer Saturday in a nursing home at Seaford, Sussex.

Mr. Ellis worked for the Daily Express for 42 years, heading its financial department when it was the biggest selling daily in Britain under its publisher, Lord Beaverbrook.

Tomb of Empress

Is Opened in China

MA LAN YU, China, April 9 (Reuters) — The tomb of Tzu Hsi, China's dowager empress who dominated the country toward the end of the last century, was opened to the public for the first time yesterday.

The empress, who died in 1908, presided over the Manchou court for 47 years and was credited with prolonging the Ching dynasty. She resisted foreign domination by encouraging the unsuccessful Boxer Rebellion. The tomb is 125 kilometers east of Peking.

Strike Affects Hotels

In Spain's Sun Coast

MALAGA, Spain, April 9 (AP) — A hotel strike entered its second day today in Malaga and its "Sun Coast" area, crowded with tourists for Holy Week vacations.

Labor officials said that the strike, which would last throughout the week in support of a 14-percent pay increase, affected 30 to 35 percent of hotels. They said that the strike had a minimal effect on restaurants and bars.

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Pakistan and the Bomb

India's nuclear bomb explosion of 1974 yielded two kinds of political fallout. It led countries that export nuclear materials and facilities for peaceful uses to seek new ways to prevent diversion to military uses. In that spirit the "suppliers" set up a kind of anti-proliferation cartel, and the United States passed its own control legislation, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, in 1977. At the same time, India's explosion kindled a desire to emulate its example in the Third World. In that spirit, Pakistan, India's neighbor and rival, evidently determined to make its own atomic bomb.

The two developments collided publicly the other day. Under the 1977 act, the United States announced it was cutting off economic and military aid to Pakistan for that country's failure to put under international safeguards the uranium enrichment plant it has secretly been building; the plant could produce material for a bomb. U.S. diplomats had tried to talk Pakistan out of its program. But the Pakistanis are frozen in distrust of India and, with their other difficulties, they evidently are not in a position to budge — at least of all as long as India maintained unchanged its status as a military-nuclear power. So as a matter of policy as well as law, the United States really had no choice except to

act. Either the United States is serious about nonproliferation, or it is not.

It is mystifying, nonetheless, that the cut should have been announced now. Pakistan is in convulsions over the execution of former president Bhutto; there could not be a moment when it is less likely to respond positively to pressure on the sensitive nuclear question. Did the State Department's left hand have any notion of what its right hand was doing?

Meanwhile, the Pakistanis note bitterly that aid has not been cut off to India. But the legislation mandating the cut was passed three years after India's blast. Anyway, India has its own dispute with Washington. The United States sends uranium to India under an agreement saying it must be fully safeguarded; otherwise, no more uranium. India, resisting full safeguards, says a fuel cutoff would abrogate its safeguards commitment. The two countries are bargaining intensely; the law set a deadline of next March. The Pakistanis may find it harder and costlier than they imagine to build their own bomb, but India could surely reduce their incentive to proceed by coming to its own nuclear agreement with the United States. That is where statesmanship and true security lie.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Airline Competition: Cheers

U.S. airline deregulation works. That must be the conclusion of millions of travelers who have traded a little elbow room for bargain rates, and of airlines that have turned full planes into healthy profits. Plane fares will increase this year because of skyrocketing jet fuel costs, but the cost of flying in 1979 will still be less than it would have been under the old system.

The battle for competition in air travel is not over, however. Domestic lines are gradually gaining the freedom to choose where they fly and how much they charge. But on international routes, deregulation requires the cooperation of other governments; and like some light wines and most small children, the idea of competition does not travel well. That is why the Civil Aeronautics Board has now served notice that U.S. international carriers will be expected to lead the fight for competition or risk the loss of routes.

Many of the bilateral treaties that set the rules for commercial aviation limit the number of airlines flying each route and permit both governments to limit the frequency of flights and to veto fare proposals. Conceivably, such treaties could be renounced in the interests of the U.S. preference for competition; the importance of the U.S. market to foreign carriers gives the United States enormous bargaining power. But the political price of such quarrels with friends would be substantial; the Civil Aeronautics Board prefers subtler means of persuasion.

Its strategy will be to divide and conquer the price riggers. Britain, the first European stop for 41 percent of all transatlantic pas-

sengers, opposes new entrants to transatlantic routes. But Belgium, just across the English Channel, does not. By negotiating wide-open travel with Belgium — and liberalized deals with West Germany and the Netherlands as well — the board expects to make Brussels, Amsterdam or Frankfurt the preferred gateways to northern Europe. The prospective loss of tourist dollars could give Britain an appreciation of the virtues of competition.

This approach may not always work, however, particularly in southern Europe, Asia and Latin America, where the opposition to open skies has been harder to breach. The board prefers not to challenge the policies of the Japanese or Australian governments directly. But where one of the U.S. carriers is failing to reduce fares or improve service, a more aggressive competitor may be invited to replace it.

In the short run, this threat should have the practical effect of opening up more seats to discount travel and easing the restrictions on discount fares. In the long run, more aggressive competition from U.S. carriers may compel other countries to reconsider their opposition to free markets. Discounts and good service attract passengers, and few foreign airlines are likely to stand by idly as U.S. carriers siphon off their customers. Once foreign airlines lose the seeming advantages of government controls, much of the political support for regulation should melt away. That will be good for passengers and, to judge by U.S. domestic experience, good for the airlines as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

On Dealing With Islam

As a creed with which Europe and the United States has to do business, Islam has begun to make Marxism look decidedly familiar and manageable.

Executions in Iran and floggings in Pakistan, factional fighting between ethnic groups, an uncertainty about whether the state has an identity distinct from the faith — they add up to bewilderment.

What will be of absorbing interest and signal importance as the Islamic renaissance unfolds is the interpretation put on the message of the Koran. The executions and the floggings are one thing — the reaction, perhaps, against decades of un-Islamic ideas imposed from outside.

But these negative, harsh, punitive measures are not the sum total of Islamic practice and do not represent the full flowering of one of the world's great religions. There is beauty in the Koran as well as cruelty, idealism as well as vengeance.

— From the Guardian (London).

After Hoveyda's Execution

Clearly the Moslem fanatics in Iran have got the bit between their teeth since, in the recent farcical referendum, a huge majority

was reported for Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic Republic, to which no alternative was offered. Premier Bazargan now seems impotent.

Violence between the various guerrilla groups, heavily armed from the plundered arsenals of the dispersed army, seems certain to spread. Nine Moslem guards, who have replaced the police, have already been killed in revenge for Mr. Hoveyda.

The shah, with all his faults, was infinitely preferable to this. Unhappy Iran. And unhappy West, which shows daily, by its inability to protect its friends, its inability to protect itself.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Justice in the Ayatollah Khomeini's new Iran creeps up on its victims like a thief in the night.

Amir Abbas Hoveyda, the shah's premier for 13 years, was tried and executed in almost as many minutes at the weekend. At least in Pakistan, some effort was made to give [the executed former prime minister] Mr. Bhutto the appearance of a fair trial.

The ayatollah's revolutionary courts merely hand out bullets to the firing squad.

— From the Daily Mirror (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 10, 1904

MALTA — The Kaiser's yacht entered the harbor here yesterday, escorted by British destroyers. A royal salute was fired by the ships, the bands on board played the German national anthem. The ships were decorated overall with the German colors flying. The emperor was on the bridge of his yacht, wearing the uniform of a British admiral of the fleet and looking in excellent health. An immense crowd had assembled on the bastions around the harbor to witness the emperor's arrival, and the scene in the harbor was truly magnificent.

Fifty Years Ago

April 10, 1929

NEW YORK — Mayor "Jimmy" Walker reigns supreme in the Democratic party of New York today as the result of the Supreme Court decision denying an increase in the city's subway fares from five to seven cents. With the honor of leading the city's fight to keep the nickel fare, Mayor Walker has become the complete boss of Tammany Hall, and there was a quick shift in the Democratic organization to give him a dictatorship unparalleled in the modern political strife of New York. He is now more important than either former Gov. Al Smith or Sen. Robert F. Wagner Sr.

UNKNOWN EFFECTS OF ALL RADIATION



'Nuclear-Age Cloud.'

Autonomy in Gaza?

By Anthony Lewis

ISRAELI-OCCUPIED GAZA — In the next planned stage of the Middle East peace process, the negotiation of "autonomy," a crucial role will be played by a 70-year-old Arab businessman turned politician. He is Rashid al-Shawa, the mayor of this city and probably the most influential figure in the Gaza Strip.

In a month, Egyptians and Israelis will begin trying to frame the terms for election of a self-governing council for the West Bank and Gaza. But with the Palestine Liberation Organization condemning the plan and West Bank leaders refusing to participate, the chances for a meaningful negotiation look dim. President Sadat can go only so far in speaking for people who denounce him.

But it may be possible to work out a form of "autonomy" for the Gaza Strip alone, leaving it open to the West Bank to join later. At least that is Sadat's hope, and Israeli officials now show definite interest in the idea. But much will depend on Shawa's attitude.

Options Open

An interview with Shawa indicated that he is, as the saying goes, keeping his options open. He is highly critical of "autonomy" as Prime Minister Begin narrowly defines it. He defers to the role of the PLO. But he does not altogether exclude participation.

"I am going to Beirut to meet with the PLO in the next few days," the mayor said. "Any talking I do will be on an agreed basis."

Would he go to see Sadat? Shawa said he might — depending on his conversations with Yasser Arafat and other PLO leaders. If Israel allows an Egyptian delegation to come to Gaza, would he see its members? "If they come, I'll see them."

Shawa is the only prominent figure in Gaza or the West Bank who says out loud that he is going to consult the PLO. "I always tell the Israelis when I am going," he said. "I telephone the military governor."

Surviving

He has been maneuvering among the various parties in the area for years, irritating one after another but somehow surviving. He was appointed mayor by the Israeli occupying force but gained legitimacy when thousands of local residents signed a petition supporting him; it is a scroll seven yards long that he keeps at hand in his office. When he met with King Hussein of Jordan, some West Bankers denounced him as unfaithful to the Palestinian cause. There was an attempt on his life. But then he hid a guerrilla in his basement. He seems on good terms with the PLO now.

The radicals disapprove because I talk with Egypt and Jordan," Shawa said. "But we have to have some room for maneuver. I told Arafat I will not curse Egypt. I will not curse Sadat. I will take from him whatever I can."

No Separation

When it comes to the terms of "autonomy," Shawa sounds as skeptical as most Palestinians. He said:

"Mr. Begin tells the world that the state land must be theirs, that they can settle wherever they want, that the autonomy is of people and not land, that there will never be a Palestinian state. With all this, what am I going to negotiate about? I understand going and talking about details if the principle is right. But when you deny the principle — self-determination — what is there to discuss?"

The mayor says that the Gaza Strip should not be separated from

the West Bank, that East Jerusalem should return to Arab rule, that the PLO should take part in any negotiations — the same positions as West Bank leaders. Nevertheless, one senses a hint of flexibility in him: a desire to use any change in status offered by Israel to advance the Palestinian cause.

One possibility is that Egypt and Israel, with the United States playing its part in the negotiations, will agree during the next year to hold an election for a Gaza Council. The question then would be whether local residents would vote — and whether Shawa would be a candidate. It is at least conceivable that the PLO, while continuing to denounce the plan, would give a quiet okay to voting. It did that when West Bank mayors were elected in 1976, and pro-PLO candidates won.

Or, if the negotiations fail, Israel may unilaterally install some form of autonomy in the Gaza Strip. Shawa thinks that is likely. Recently Israel gave a local employee in each of the various departments of government here — Health, Agri-

culture and so on — the title of director general. They could in time be freed of Israeli control entirely. Then the mayor and others would have to decide whether to cooperate.

Whatever Shawa does will have its effects on the peace process. He cannot be dismissed as a radical or a man of violence when he speaks of "Palestinian rights." He comes from one of Gaza's influential old families, he is well-to-do and he looks the part: large and well-tailored. He is what Western diplomats long for: a pragmatist.

And if the peace process is going to produce anything for the Palestinians now, Gaza is the most likely place. While it is part of the Biblical Land of Israel, it has much less emotional significance to Israelis than the West Bank. Strategically it is unimportant: a small sandy strip crowded with 400,000 persons, more than half of them refugees. Its only economic asset is its citrus groves, heavy at this time of year with both fruit and fragrant blossoms.

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Harrisburg Fallout on SALT

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — In a serene, almost providential way, the crisis at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant plays into the strategic arms debate now moving into national high gear. The overall effect, I would guess, is to help the SALT treaty.

There is a difference between a civilian accident and a deliberate military act, but there is a link, too. The accident at Harrisburg gives the U.S. public the most authentic taste it has yet had of the sort of nuclear disaster war could bring. It is our scariest public nuclear encounter. Its political fallout cannot fail to touch the SALT atmosphere.

The horrors commonly summoned up when nuclear war is discussed are peculiarly abstract. Prospective casualties are calculated in numbers with serene beyond imagining. The strategists write their scenarios as though they worked in cork-lined rooms. A certain denial mechanism is at work here and, along with the uncommon abstruseness of the topic, it leads to a situation in which the planning of forces and strategy is largely handed over to experts only loosely tended by the lay public.

Fallout Shelter

It was not ever thus. Into the early 1960s, while Americans were still adjusting to the fact that the Soviet Union could make the United States, there was a more evident public contribution to some nuclear questions. The Kennedy-era fallout-shelter debate was lively — some would say panicky — and made the more recent flurry over civil defense look flat.

There was widespread concern over radioactive fallout from nuclear tests conducted in the atmosphere. The partial test ban treaty of 1963 resulted in part from that concern. But that treaty, precisely by ending atmospheric tests, broke up the constituency — the mothers who were worried about strontium 90, and the rest — that had pushed for the treaty. No arms-control measure has had a like lobby since.

Clearly, most people got used to living with the bomb. But now the whole country has experienced, at least vicariously, a potential nuclear catastrophe; seen the maps with concentric circles; heard the refugees and those who stayed in place explain their diffi-

cult choices; wondered themselves what has happened to the air. This is going on, moreover, just as the public's information and consciousness is being raised about the radiation effects suffered by Americans exposed to those old atmospheric tests. Fallout is the most politically volatile nuclear effect in a democracy. Harrisburg has done a hundred times over what The Progressive wanted to do by telling how to build a hydrogen bomb.

I did not detect hysteria in Harrisburg. Most residents of the area seemed to fall across a spectrum of "normal" sensible apprehension. But people elsewhere may translate the resulting civilian perceptions into war scenarios.

Will Harrisburg not impart a measure of greater alertness or even alarm to the consideration of SALT? Will it not make people readier to accept — some to demand — greater education and controls, more restraint? Will there not be a greater challenge to assertions and assumptions that nuclear business, including the building of bombs, can safely go on as usual? Will not forces and strategies designed with limited nuclear war in mind come under heavier scrutiny?

Letters

Tower Trivia

Re "Happy Birthday" by Nino Lo Bello (HT, March 30): The author makes reference to the inimitable Eiffel Tower's "autobiography" by a French duchess, but he does not mention the very complete and only English-language "biography" of the same by Joseph A. Harris, entitled "The Tallest Tower" and published by Houghton Mifflin.

The Eiffel Tower trivia assembled by Mr. Lo Bello, and much more, is contained in the book.

FRANCIS SCHELL

Paris.

Is Mondale Missing?

When President Carter was inaugurated, he promised that the vice-presidential role would become a real job.

Walter Mondale seems to have dropped from sight, at least from your editorial pages.

Mr. Reston, could we please

John Dornberg From Munich:

"The battle of Gorleben" can be understood only in the context of West Germany's overall nuclear energy endeavor.

MUNICH — It may not give much comfort to the folks living near Three Mile Island, but the "week of Harrisburg," as it is now called, has had a most salutary impact on West Germany.

For the first time in a decade, thanks to that near catastrophe, the nuclear debate here is being conducted at a sufficiently muted decibel level so that one can actually hear what proponents and opponents of atomic energy are trying to say.

Granted, in certain quarters anti-nukes are still regarded as either wild-eyed leftist radicals bent on undermining "the basic democratic order" or as fuzzy-thinking nature lovers determined to stomp the Holy Grail of industrial growth and technological progress, though both labels have become harder to pin since the nearly 4 percent of the vote which the ecological protest ticket won in the West Berlin city-state election three weeks ago.

'Into the Abyss'

And there are also those, notably Bavaria's Friedrich Zimmermann, the Christian Social (CSU) leader in the Bundestag, who say that crimping or halting the nuclear energy program would trigger "a leap into the abyss of unemployment and economic stagnation."

Nor has Harrisburg led to an immediate shutdown of West German nuclear power plants or the sudden cancellation of plans for new ones.

That is hardly to be expected in a country where all leading politicians, regardless of partisan affiliation, fear the specter of "flickering lights" without nuclear energy and the reactor industry has become a powerful lobby.

But there is a new tone of sober objectivity — some prefer calling it objective sobriety — to the discussion here. And that is certainly a sign of progress considering how recently anti-nuclear demonstrators and police were engaged in weak-end civil wars reminiscent of those of their violence and pent-up bitterness, of the 16th century peasant uprisings.

Peaceful Rally

The most striking example was the astonishingly peaceful rally in Hannover 10 days ago by 40,000 protesters against the huge nuclear dump and recycling plant which the Bonn government hopes to build, at an estimated cost of 6 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.2 billion), near the town of Gorleben on the banks of the Elbe River.

The police, armed and armored like medieval warriors were waiting and ready for the worst, but had little to do other than direct traffic.

Good management by the rally's

organizers, especially in filtering out Maoist troublemakers, was undoubtedly a contributing factor. But so was the Lower-Saxony state government's decision, obviously taken in light of the Harrisburg disaster, to caution the police against any provocative overbearing — the kind that had made past day demonstrations appear almost exclusively like ones of police bullying.

Those insufficiently persuaded by the peacefulness of that demonstration could then take solace in the soft-spoken, highly educated manner in which the concern "Gorleben International Review" was being conducted in Hannover.

Experts Testify

There, under the sponsorship of Lower-Saxony's Minister-President Ernst Albrecht and the chairman of the physics department at the University of Hannover, Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker, more than 60 experts from around the world gave testimony in a public hearing on the technological feasibility, obstacles and potential hazards of the Gorleben project.

"The battle of Gorleben," as has been called, can be understood only in the context of West Germany's overall nuclear energy endeavor.

It is already a country in which nuclear plants last year provided 1 percent of delivered electric power — more than in France, Great Britain or the United States. Installations currently under construction would double that proportion. Plans for future reactors, currently shelved as a result of environmentalist-initiated court injunctions, would raise substantially the percentage even more.

Implementation of those plans depends in great measure on realization of the Gorleben project, where waste fuel could be deposited and recycled. It has been called "A key to the gates of an atom state" and "the biggest and potentially most dangerous" industrial project ever planned in West Germany.

It is certainly also the most controversial.

As recently as two weeks ago, opponents of the project were predicting that efforts to press ahead with it would lead to "the most serious socio-political convulsions since the Nazi era."

And a young Social Democrat (SPD) Bundestag deputy, Reinhold Ueberhorst, even warned that construction of the Gorleben facility could "alter the very nature of our democratic society."

Second Thoughts

Since Harrisburg, however, the discussion has lost some of its controversial tenor — in part, perhaps, because West Germany's political leadership itself is now also having second thoughts.

"We must ask ourselves," Interior Minister Gerhart Baum said last week, "whether nuclear energy is really unrenounceable in view of the risks, compared to those of other energy forms."

There is, to be sure, still a pervasive "It couldn't happen here" attitude, predicated in part on a widely propagated notion that West German technology at workmanship make for better safety records than those in the United States.

But in view of the dam break on the Rhine-Main-Danube canal two weeks ago, the second such major flood in less than three years, one wonders just how good that technology and workmanship really are. As the weekly magazine Stern put it caustically in a headline re-capitalizing a whole series of such disasters since 1972, "Made in Germany is becoming synonymous with 'botchery.'"

Be that as it may, it seems that the further from Harrisburg we happened to be last week, the greater the fallout was.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Fashion in Paris

Color, Shape Dominate Shows

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 9 (IHT) — Color and shape are the two strongest directions to come out of Paris ready-to-wear collections and, in that respect, nobody said it better than Chloe's Karl Lagerfeld today.

The colors, the brilliance of which has not been seen in a long time, all came off beautifully against a gray background that was used as a perfect foil. But the shape is what made today's story, from the knits to the taffetas. There was also a perfection and an opulence about that show that made one want to quit calling it ready-to-wear; it really was more like new couture.

"Fabulous, simply fabulous," said John Fairchild, the publisher. Joseph Brooks, chairman of Lord & Taylor, said: "I think Lagerfeld is a king of a designer. That show was one excitement after another. When you see something like that, it makes Paris alive, I'm glad."

More than anything, Lagerfeld, who for many years designed for an elite, rivals Saint Laurent for sheer impact on the mass market. Last season's *butier*, or strapless dress, and the shaped proportions that Lagerfeld brought with it, have influenced the whole market.

What made the collection so exciting and pleasant was to see how Lagerfeld carried his crescent-shaped look throughout. He started with knits that had a thick, ribbed texture and worked just as well in gray as in colors. Both suits and coats were belted yet never looked bulky. His riding-coat shapes are a sure indication that coats are doing well again. The big news in evening wear was the Victorian, sophisticated, long-waisted and shaped taffetas.

Confucius' Birthplace Opened to Foreigners

HONG KONG (UPI) — The birthplace of Confucius in northeastern China has been opened to foreign tourists, the Chinese news agency reported. The opening of the shrine of China's great philosopher in Shandong (Shantung) province was another step to end the anti-Confucius campaign that was part of the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s.

Confucius, who lived from 551 B.C. to 479 B.C., was born in the town of Chu-fu and taught his disciples there in a three-room temple. Over the centuries, the temple has been enlarged to 463 rooms, halls and buildings, although it was closed for some time to foreign tourists.

But when he does a takeoff on that period, it is always tongue-in-cheek and just a suggestion backed by fresh ideas and excellent fabric and color combinations.

Among the best moments in a series of winners, he had plaid and velvet suits with sharply cut peplums that stuck out from the hips, or strongly shaped, fish-like suits with peplums dipping in the back. The latter were worn with huge black taffetas ascot bows.

The evening gowns were just as exciting and brought the house down. There was the Bronie Sisters look, with black velvet and lace bodice, but the real Giuccielli came through in the turn-of-the-century dresses, dripping with lace, fruffles and ruffles, topped by huge hats of layered tulle or black velvet cartwheel hats topped by a life-size lobster.

The accessories had the same feeling — the ribbed tamboresque-shaped hairdos by Alexandre Zouari for Maurice Franck and the huge satin or taffeta bows pinned on the shoulders.

Valentino Praised

Valentino has become a part of the Paris landscape, although he still functions from Rome. But with a boutique on Avenue Montaigne and many Paris fans, he is one of those international designers who belong everywhere. His collection, which followed the best moments of his couture, was well-received.

"Saleable" is the first word that came to mind when looking at all those brightly colored satin jackets over flared skirts, tartan suits, plaid taffeta blouses under tweed suits and the side-draped dresses that reveal most of the leg. Valentino laid it on a bit thick with braid and tassels, including tasseled epaulettes, but those always can come off.

Set against a dark, Kafkaesque stage in the Theatre des Champs-Elysees, Ungaro's collection was both too long and too late, and its delivery suffered. Yet his collection was better than it has been in a long time and he produced some

excellent coats, especially the gray flannel ones touched up in velvet. Kenzo's collection was something else again and a healthy reminder that a fashion show is fun. It was the attitude, more than the clothes, that made that collection.

While everyone else has gone back to shape and silhouette, Kenzo, who thinks only of young customers, gives them a chance to be comfortable with jump suits, jogging suits and T-shirts with easy jackets. The theme was a nursery Disneyland, with furry cat suits, Minnie Mouse dresses and an overall freshness and innocence that was as guileless as a child's world.

Lagerfeld in color for Chloe.

Music

'79 Festival Listings — Part 2

PARIS (IHT) — Here are additional listings of European music and arts festivals (earlier listings appeared in the IHT on April 3) with program highlights, dates and addresses. The list will be continued next Tuesday.

Bris (May 2-12): The annual string competition is the principal feature, with 10 ensembles from Europe and the United States scheduled this year, along with concerts by youth orchestras from Japan, Austria and Soviet Georgia. The Elder Quartet of Hungary, which won the 1976 competition, will give the world premiere of Cristofalo Hoffman's String Quartet No. 3 and the Quartetto Italiano will give two concerts. (Festival d'Evian, Hotel Chateau Evian, 74500 Evian, France.)

Vienna (May 19-June 24): "Vienna 1848-1918" is the theme of this year's festival, a vast retrospective of the ethnic and cultural diversity of Franz Joseph's empire in theater, concert hall and museum. Musical and theatrical ensembles from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia are prominent in the program. Leonard Bernstein and the Vienna Philharmonic will open the concert program in the Konzerthaus, Carlo Maria Giulini and the Vienna Symphony will close it and the riches in between will include the Lassale Quartet in a Beethoven-Schubert cycle and much Dvorak, Janacek, Bartok, Mahler and Brahms. New productions in Vienna theaters will include Mozart's "Abduction From the Seraglio" with Karl Bohm conducting at the State Opera, and Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," staged by Jonathan Miller at the Burgtheater. (Wiener Festwochen, Friedrichstrasse 7, A-1010 Vienna, Austria.)

Bergen (May 25-June 6): Concerts in the homes of Edvard Grieg and Ole Bull are familiar features, and the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields and the Wexler Kan-

Zurich (May 25-June 30): The Zurich Opera will repeat its Monteverdi cycle and add to it with the composer's Eighth Medea, again conducted by Nikolaus Harnoncourt and staged by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. The Tonhalle Orchestra will be conducted by Ferdinand Leitner, Karl Bohm, Lotte Maass, Gerd Albrecht and Wolfgang Sawallisch. The Schwanenplan concert series on contemporary theater, (Internationale Just-Festwochen, Postfach, CH-8023 Zurich, Switzerland.)

Glyndebourne (May 27-Aug. 7): Opera at a country estate in Sussex. New productions this year will be Beethoven's "Fidelio," conducted by Bernard Haitink and staged by Peter Hall, and "La Follia" by Maurice Strakoscki, conducted by Haitink and staged by John Cox. Also Monteverdi's "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse," Strauss' "Schweigen! Frau" and Mozart's "Così fan tutte." (Glyndebourne Festival Opera, Glyndebourne, Lewes, Sussex BN9 5UJ, England.)

Holland (June 1-23): Goetz Friedrich will stage "The Ring" in the Roman theater, the Lyons Ballet will do choreographies by Paolo Bortoluzzi and Maurice Béjart, and Stanislaw Skrowaczewski will conduct Beethoven's "Missa Solenne" with the Lyons Orchestra and soloists. Lyons also is planning a four-concert Beethoven festival in September. (Festival de Lyon, Secrétaire Général, Hotel de Ville, 69268 Lyons, France.)

Lyons (June 11-19): Louis Erlo will stage Beethoven's "Carmina" in the Roman theater, the Lyons Ballet will do choreographies by Paolo Bortoluzzi and Maurice Béjart, and Stanislaw Skrowaczewski will conduct Beethoven's "Missa Solenne" with the Lyons Orchestra and soloists. Lyons also is planning a four-concert Beethoven festival in September. (Festival de Lyon, Secrétaire Général, Hotel de Ville, 69268 Lyons, France.)



Lagerfeld in color for Chloe.

The Legacy of Charles Mingus

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Mingus is a name that resounds. It sounds important, rolls poetically off the tongue. It is a heavy, powerful name that reflected the man.

Charles Mingus died in January in Cuernavaca, Mexico, where he had been undergoing treatment for a degenerative muscular disorder known as Lou Gehrig's disease. His ashes were flown to India and scattered in the Ganges.

European Releases

Three Mingus records have been released in Europe since his death. "Money Jungle," recorded in 1962, is a reissue with Max Roach on drums and Duke Ellington on piano; Mingus is limited to a supporting role. Ellington, for all his genius, was not a spectacular pianist, but he sounds spectacular here, and Mingus has a lot to do with it.

"Cumbia and Jazz Fusion," recorded in 1977, is an example of his mature compositional style. One side was written as music for a film about drug traffic between Columbia and New York, and Mingus tried to convey the similarity between the poor, exploited Indians producing the chemical and the poor, exploited blacks consuming it. The "fusion" involved is a surprising, flexible combination of Latin and jazz elements.

"Me Myself-An Eye" was his last recording session. Eddie Gomez plays bass; Mingus was too weak. It is straight-ahead Mingus jazz at its peak, using an augmented ensemble including Slide Hampton, Larry Coryell, George Coleman, Michael Brecker, Knepper, Pepper Adams, Dannie Richmond and others.

He was a man of contradictions. Although he claimed jazz as black music, his hands were always integrated. "The trees, the animals, the birds and the flowers. Life is what matters, man, life," he said in a 1964 interview, but one day knocked out the front teeth of his



Charles Mingus

trombonist, Jimmy Knepper (who eventually played with Mingus again). Although he often insulted white audiences for their racism and lack of respect for his music, he kept coming back for more. Mingus was, and is, inescapable.

Born in 1922 in Nogales, Ariz., and raised in Los Angeles, he first studied the cello. By 1947, along with Oscar Pettiford, he was considered one of the most accomplished jazz bassists. His apprenticeship had included periods with Kid Ory, Louis Armstrong, Lester Young and Lionel Hampton.

Emotional Freight

In the '50s, he developed compositional techniques that James Lincoln Collier described in his book "The Making of Jazz": "It became his practice to bring to rehearsals only sketches of the final product. He would play on the piano what he wanted each player to do and would discuss with him the emotional effects he wanted to achieve. . . . Mingus expected his pieces to deliver a specific emotional freight. . . . His reasoning was that to produce jazz feeling a player cannot read notes as written, but must inflect them according to his own musical instincts."

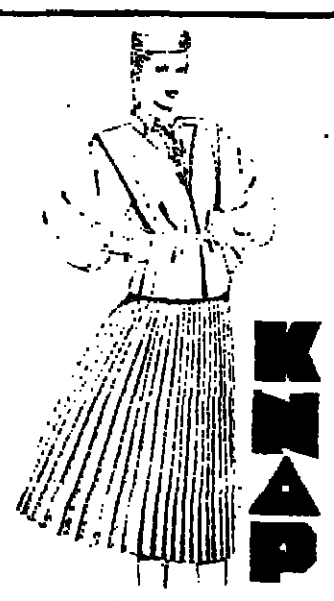
He used jungle sounds, gospel music and work songs sifted through modal and free-jazz collective improvisation before free jazz was named. Like Duke Ellington,

who was a major influence on him, Mingus conceived music for the personal sound of the instrumentalist rather than for the instrument.

His autobiography, "Beneath the Underdog," was criticized as being egocentric. It deals, for example, with his sexual prowess (23 women in one night, he claimed) as much as music. It deals with his confinement to a Bellevue Hospital mental ward, with what he felt and thought more than what he did. It is one of those rare jazz books that can be regarded as literature.

He wrote ballets, string quartets, a symphony and an opera, of which only one ballet was realized. He said: "When I'm dead, they'll probably do my string quartets." Just before his death, he was working with singer Joni Mitchell, who was writing lyrics to his melodies. Her recorded version of them will be released in May.

Toward the end of his life, he was confined to a wheelchair. Even in a wheelchair, he seemed a giant. Dead, he is growing even larger.



Limited Editions

KNAP is not available throughout Europe, and you will only find this wool crepe ensemble at 34 Faubourg Saint-Honore, Paris 8th. Worn with a silk blouse or a pullover (KNAP exclusive). It is part of the spring collection and—like the other models—has been produced in a very limited quantity.

O.J. PERRIN

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Helping Foreigners Get Into Business

By Harriet Welty Rochefort

PARIS (IHT) — Elizabeth Cashman started a relocation service here 3½ years ago. Sara Shelburn turned a hobby into American Fashion in Paris, an international fashion-design business. Nadia Poller recently founded Editions

Cimarron, a Paris publishing house.

What they have in common is that they are English-speaking women — and that they haven't let that stop them from setting up their own businesses in Paris. "On the contrary," says Shelburn, whose firm also has outlets in Japan and Venezuela, "being a foreigner worked to my advantage. People are more likely to try it, and are willing to take risks with you."

Another thing that these women have in common is the Women's Institute for Continuing Education, a Paris organization formed two years ago to enable women to share their experiences and advice through seminars and monthly programs. Its membership has grown to 78.

Sandra Lanto, president and founder of the group, said that the first year was difficult. "We started knocking on the doors of corporations and didn't do too well until IBM Europe gave us funds to cover the publishing of brochures," she said.

Lanto, the director of student development programs and resident psychologist at the American College of Paris, long has been concerned with the establishment of women's groups on a professional level.

After teaching for the University of Maryland in their programs in Europe, Lanto came to Paris in 1975 on a postgraduate fellowship. "When I found out I could do in Europe what I did in the States, I decided to stay," she said.

The Women's Institute has set up a small library, including career information and self-guidance materials, at the American College. Members of the institute recently joined with the Association of American Wives of Europeans to conduct a survey of hiring practices regarding English-speaking women in Paris.

The institute has a series of monthly programs whose topics range from "Starting a Business in France" to "Investment Club." Workshops of from four to six weeks deal with career options, money management and other subjects.

Speaking to institute members about "Starting a Business in France," Shelburn, a lawyer by training, said that she had been in business for 11 years in France "without any problems." But she said that she "wouldn't do it again," calling France's labor problems "so serious that one secretary can ruin your entire business."

Shelburn said that she delves carefully into the lives of potential employees and has gone so far as to distribute her 55 employees into three different companies to avoid the formation of *comites d'entreprise* (French law requires any company hiring more than 50 persons to have such a committee to defend the rights of its employees). Elizabeth Rachal, who holds a master's degree in business administration from Harvard, organized the talk on starting businesses. "I didn't realize how many American women there were in business in France," said Rachal, a management consultant.

Last month, Lanto presented the idea of women's institutes in Europe to a convention in London of the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas. There, women from Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Italy and Britain expressed interest in

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PARIS RESTAURANT GUIDE

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L'ASCENSEUR 41 Rue Sainte-Anne, 260-19-11. Intimate atmosphere, bar and hostesses. From 2 p.m. to dawn. American express.

BONNE FOURCHETTE 320 Rue St-Honore, 260-45-27. Closed Saturday. Gastronomic menu. Extensive choice. Business lunch. Dinner.

CAMPO VERDE Place Blanche, 606-07-87. Open 24 hours. Its grill, charcoal-grilled pizza, fresh pastas.

CEPE A TOI 17 Rue Casimir-Delavigne, 264-67-44. Maitre d'hotel specialties garnished with business lunch. Dinner.

LA CHAMPAGNE 10 bis Place Clichy, Closed Sunday, 674-44-78. Service assured till 2 a.m. Sea food and shellfish specialties.

LA CLOCHE D'OR 3 Rue Montmartre, 674-48-88. Closed Sunday. Business lunches. Parisian dinners. Supper until 4 a.m.

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LE CORSAIRE 1, bd. Beaumarchais, 525-53-25. The XVIII cent. restaurant. Menu of Fr. 50 service included + 6 le carte. An enchanting combination.

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ETIENNE DE L'INDIE 12 Rue Trivulce (Near Folies-Bergere), 770-72-82. Indian specialties. Closed Sunday. Air. Express. Dinner's club.

FRANC PINOT 1 Quai Bourbon (St-Louis), 329-49-98. Closed Sunday. Bar, dinner, supper. Open from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. XVIII cent. cellars.

GRAND ZINC 5 Rue Montmartre, 770-58-64 & 77-85 (Daily). Fish, shellfish, traditional menu, air conditioned dining room.

LA LIGNE & L'AN 30 R. J.-Millet (Bld), 329-15-16. Serve till 11 p.m. Closed Sat. 2 a.m. Specialty: Friends of L'Indie. (A la carte, about Fr. 130, serv. incl.)

MAISONNETTE RUSSE Auberge d'Armenie, 6 Rue d'Armenie, 380-56-04. With Altan, authentic Slav charm.

MERE CATHERINE 6 Place du Tertre, 605-32-69. Traditional cuisine. Dinner with music. Terrace on the square and garden.

LA PIZZA VITO 12 Rue des Archives, 574-08-84. Italian specialties. Private rooms. Big room on the 2nd floor.

POISSON BREVE 8-16 R. de Leprieu (NATION), 2nd floor. Grilled meat & fish specialties. Closed Sun. lunch daily. Lunch & dinner Fri. & Sat. 372-57-30.

PORTE DU BONHEUR Chez Cheng, 8 Rue Mont-Thibault (Tel), 260-55-09. Chinese decor. Southern special. English speaking. Daily.

PORTE ST-CLOUD 42 Ave. de Versailles, 651-51-88. Regional specialties, comfort of canal from Paris, on a river. Room on 2nd floor.

RASPOUTINE 58 Rue Bassano. Everyday from 9 p.m. until dawn. 50 artists and musicians. 720-04-31 and 08-58.

ST-JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT 123 Ave. Wagram, 227-61-50. Closed Sun. Menu of choice. Bar. Service until 11 p.m. Cocktails St-Jacques, clams, sole, trout, asparagus, potatoes, raspberry soufflé. Reception room.

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SHEHERAZADE 3 Rue de la Gd'Arche, 674-83-20. Everyday from 9 p.m. till dawn. Large orchestra. Entertainment. Russian decor. Excellent renowned specialties. Fine, wide selection.

LE TOURTOUR 20 Rue Chateaubriand (4th). Everyday. 687-82-68. Parking Centre Pompidou. Lunch, dinner, supper in an authentic XVIII cent. setting. Excellent menu of Fr. 48.20, service included + 6 le carte.

LEFT BANK

ALCAZAR 62 Rue Mazarine. Dinner at 9 p.m. Show at 11 p.m. Reservations from 10 a.m. 392-02-20. New revue "Fete à l'Alcazar."

BARON TZIGANE 4 & 6, Boulevard (5th), 229-55-92. Service until 1 a.m. About 100 Russian, Roumanian and Hungarian artists.

BISTRO D'ISA 10, bd. St-Jacques (6th), 260-80-83. French, dinner, supper. Closed Sunday. Table d'hôte menu Fr. 66 + 6 le carte. Basement "JAZZ."

CIEL DE PARIS Tour Montparnasse. 56th floor. 338-52-35. Everyday till 2 a.m. ITS NEW MENU. Among its specialties: Foie gras de canard, Conchito au citron, filet mignon à la bordelaise, charlotte à l'orange.

CLOS DES BERNARDINS 14, r. de Valenciennes, 633-70-07. Products from Lorraine region. Lunch and dinner. Closed Wed. 7 a.m. Tuesday noon.

KARLBY 4 Rue Cherche-Midi (6th), 548-09-77. Closed Sunday. Russian specialties. Dinner, supper with the Gypsies (VANOVITCH). Menu of Fr. 66 + 6 le carte.

MONIAGE GUILLAUME 88 Rue de la Tombe Leuvre, 327-09-88. Specialty: Sea food. Pleasant setting.

ROTISSERIE DE L'ABBAYE 22 Rue Jacob, 326-34-26. Closed Sunday. Dinner, supper. 10th cent. setting.

SAVOYARD 16 Rue des 4 Vents, 326-20-30. Business lunch 50 to 100 covers. Specialty: Raclette, fondue, fish. Closed Monday.

RAAJMAHAL 192 Rue de la Convention, Metro Convention, 333-15-57. Indian specialties, refined cuisine and setting. Open everyday.

PARIS SUBURBS

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[illegible]

Closing Prices April 6, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.				High Low Close Chg				High Low Close Chg			
All quotes cent unless marked											
High Low Close Chg											
15370 Abitibi	\$177 1/2	176 1/2	+ 1/2	723 Can Perm	\$18 1/8	18 1/8		2611 Esso Mol	180	178	+ 2
3482 Alcan E	\$17 1/2	17 1/2		128 Can Trust	\$25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1/2	1123 Electra A	\$11 1/8	11 1/8	0
5000 Agra Ind	\$2 5/8	6/8		890 C Tuna	\$25 1/2	25 1/2		10330 Elmco	\$17 1/8	16 1/8	+ 1
10000 Alcan E	\$2 1/2	2 1/2		240 Canabery A	\$20 1/2	20 1/2	- 1/2	10000 Elmco	\$17 1/8	16 1/8	+ 1
20 Alcan	\$20 1/2	20 1/2		22771 Ctl Bk Com	\$20 1/2	20 1/2		10681 Fibe Nuk	\$51 1/4	48 1/4	+ 3 1/4
20300 Am Bana	\$23 1/4	22 1/4	- 1/4	52200 C Uniles	\$18 1/8	18 1/8		700 Fed Ind	8	6	+ 2
10000 Can A	\$23 1/4	23 1/4		300 Canatl Oil	\$35 1/2	35 1/2	- 1/2	10000 Fibe Nuk	\$15 1/8	14 1/8	+ 1 1/8
7300 Autobas	\$47 3/4	47 3/4		2240 Celanese	\$45	45	+ 5	800 Fraser A	\$15 1/8	15 1/8	- 1/8
19500 Can A	\$21 1/4	21 1/4		49500 Celsco	\$19 1/2	19 1/2		500 G M Res	47 1/2	47 1/2	
10000 Can A	\$21 1/4	21 1/4		14500 Celsco	\$21 1/4	21 1/4	- 1/4	4500 G Distrib	28 1/2	28 1/2	
12166 Bank N S	\$22 1/2	22 1/2		420 Can Fordy	\$20	20	- 1/2	1400 Goodyear	\$20 1/4	20 1/4	
30000 Borden Res	\$12 1/4	12 1/4		36440 Cosco R	\$5 1/4	5 1/4	- 1/4	5500 Granduc	155	153 1/2	+ 1 1/2
6400 Brockport	\$18 1/8	18 1/8	- 1/8	6600 Craigmt	\$11 1/2	11 1/2		5500 G L Forest	\$48 1/4	48 1/4	
15000 Breda M	\$22 1/2	22 1/2		2200 Crub Int	\$15 1/2	15 1/2	- 1/2	1700 H Berthing	\$20	19 1/2	+ 1/2
12845 C S Corp	\$22 1/2	20 1/4	- 1/4	26400 Cyvus	\$17 1/2	17 1/2		1000 Hord Car	345	345	
5000 CIBC	\$24 1/2	24 1/2		20000 Dwy	\$15 1/2	15 1/2		2000 Hord Car	345	345	
5579 Brunner	\$4 1/4	4 1/4		PM22 Devt	\$1 1/2	1 1/2		2701 Hewitt A	\$10 1/8	10 1/8	
2800 Budd Auto	\$9 1/4	9 1/4		200 Doan A	\$7 1/4	7 1/4	- 1/4	17000 Howe D	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	
10000 CIBC	\$24 1/2	24 1/2		10000 Dwy	\$15 1/2	15 1/2		10000 Howe D	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	
3420 Cdl Fw	\$13	12 1/2	- 1/2	13000 Dickson	\$4 1/2	4 1/2		1400 Indal	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	
4204 Cdl Fw	\$13	12 1/2	- 1/2	10000 Dwy	\$15 1/2	15 1/2		10000 Indal	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	
1129 Comdis	\$12	12		2114 Doreau A	\$23 1/4	23 1/4		11000 Inga	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	
2800 C R West	\$3 1/4	3 1/4		3480 Dnt Store	\$18 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/2	11000 Inga	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	
10000 Packard	\$3 1/4	3 1/4		420 Du Pont	\$21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1/2	16500 Inland Gas	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
								11000 Inga	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	
								2025 Int Pipe A	\$18	17 1/2	+ 1/2

By reading across this table of the April 9, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	Amersterdam	Brussels	London	New York	Paris	Frankfurt	ECU
2.064708	4.281	107.64	47.10	0.2436	1.815	1.107	34.77
30.8275	60.825	15.802	8.999	5.560	14.687	9.23	50.50
2.09395	1.76530	1.983	1.12175	1.76525	4.200	83.30	11.875
1.0005	1.0005	1.0005	1.0005	1.0005	1.0005	1.0005	1.0005
4.93922	9.1125	229.05	5.159	212.92	14.50	352.86	2.362
1.33310	0.81037	2.54219	5.82341	1.1250	1.73446	40.1557	0.5846

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krone: 2.46; Ecuador: 20.36; Hong Kong: 7.75; Indian Rupee: 47.50; Japanese Yen: 360.75; New Zealand Dollar: 2.06; Singapore S. 2.30; Canadian \$: 0.7005 of US\$.

Closing Prices, April 9, 1979[illegible]

Closing Prices April 6, 1977

High Low Close Chg			
100: Algonquin	125 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
10325: Bank Mont	102 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
957: Can Cnst	125 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
400: Cdn Int	122 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
100: Cdn Ry	380	80	80
3700: Can Pac	125 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
4725: Dom Tel	114 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
19328: FCA Int	345	35	35
198: Imco	125 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
100: Inco	125 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
100: Noranda	125 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
141: Royal Bd	125 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
120: Shawmut A	125 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
825: Ind Bank	125 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
500: Zenith	125 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

23. HARRIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO	287,450
24. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DALLAS	281,904
25. REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK	281,904
26. WACHOVIA B&T CO. NA, WINSTON-SALEM	278,465
27. FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANK NA, PHILADELPHIA	278,369
28. PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK	260,433
29. PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK	257,172
30. ...	249,692

RANK		RATIO
1.	CLEVELAND TRUST CO.	9.1%
2.	REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK	8.5
3.	NATIONAL CITY BANK, CLEVELAND	7.0
4.	NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT	6.3
5.	MELLON BANK, NA, PITTSBURGH	6.3
6.	DETROIT BANK & TRUST CO.	6.3
	WELLS FARGO BANK, NA, WINSTON-SALEM	6.2

	NO NATIONAL BANK, BACB INCORPORATED	5.7
1	*STATES NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON, PORTLAND	5.6
2	NAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW YORK	5.6
3	HWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, MINNEAPOLIS	5.5
4	OF TOKYO TRUST CO., NEW YORK	5.5
5	MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, DETROIT	5.4
6	SECURITY BANK, PHILADELPHIA	5.3
7	BERARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA	5.3
8	BANK OF NEW YORK	5.2
9	ANKERS NATIONAL BANK, SEATTLE	5.2
10	SEATTLE-FIRST NATIONAL BANK	5.2
11	HARRIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO	5.2
12	VALLEY NATIONAL BANK, PHOENIX, ARIZ.	5.2
13	EUROPEAN-AMERICAN BIST CO., NEW YORK	5.2
14	FRST NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON	5.1
15	NORTHERN TRUST CO., CHICAGO	5.0
16	PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK	4.9
17	FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON, PORTLAND	4.9
18	CITIZENS & SOUTHERN NB, ATLANTA, GA	4.8
19	SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LOS ANGELES	4.8
20	NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK, CHARLOTTE	4.8

*BANKCOMPARE DATA, PRODUCED BY CATES, LYONS & CO., INC.

Republic New York

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حکایت اول

APR 10 1979

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1979

Page 9

Brascan in Bid for Woolworth

NEW YORK, April 9 (UPI) — Brascan Ltd., a large Canadian investment company which is itself a target of a takeover bid by the British and Patino interests, today it plans a \$1.125 billion offer for F.W. Woolworth & Co., variety store giant.

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman said the anti-trust division of Federal Trade Commission will examine Brascan's proposed bid for Woolworth, users reported.

Brascan, which has revenues of \$8 billion a year, said it would pay \$35 a share through its Delaware subsidiary for at least 16 million shares of Woolworth, but

Seen as a Defense Against Takeover

would seek to buy all of the company. Woolworth has about 29.2 million shares outstanding plus options for 2.5 million more through the conversion of convertible preferred stock.

Financing Set

Brascan said it has \$425 million in its own funds available for the purchase and has borrowed the remaining \$700 million from a Canadian bank.

The Toronto-based company

said it had notified Woolworth executives of its proposed offer but declined to say what the reaction was. In New York, Woolworth said it would have no comment immediately.

Brascan has investments and management agreements with electric utilities, natural resources and consumer products firms, and companies engaged in financial services in Canada and Brazil. Its chairman is John Moore.

EDPER Investments Ltd., one of whose subsidiaries presently owns 1.3 million shares of Brascan, said it plans to increase its interest in Brascan to 50 percent by making an offer at \$35 a share for 11.7 million more shares. The offer would be made by EDPER Equities, a subsidiary, which is one-third owned by a Canadian unit of Patino NV of Holland.

But Toronto sources said actual control of EDPER rests in the hands of Edgar and Peter Brownman families who control the Seagram's distilling empire.

Some Conditions

EDPER said its proposed bid for Brascan would be conditioned "on due payment of a note to Brascan for \$170 million by the Brazilian government and upon no action being taken by the board or senior officers of Brascan which would effect a material change in the affairs of Brascan."

Brascan's 83-percent holding in Light Services de Electricidade was nationalized by Brazil. Brascan received \$210 million in cash and a note for \$170 million payable this month.

Trevor Eytton, counsel for EDPER, said he assumed the Brascan offer for Woolworth was planned as a defensive measure to ward off EDPER's offer. He said he found it remarkable that Brascan's management could consider such a big investment in a business like Woolworth's "in which Brascan has no experience."

Judson's Bay Endorses Sweetened Thomson Bid

ORONTO, April 9 (NYT) — Judson's Bay directors endorsed yesterday a sweetened takeover offer by the Thomson family interest, citing numerous problems in a competing bid by George Weston Ltd.

However, Canada's Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Allan Rock, said today he will "ask an injunction to stall any takeover until the courts get a chance to look it over," Reuters reported.

In a radio interview in Montreal, Mr. Rock noted, though, it will be difficult to prove that a takeover would hurt the public interest because prosecution under Canada's Combines Investigation Act means preparing a criminal charge rather than civil case.

Yesterday, the Thomson interest, 32 privately held family investment companies with interests in newspapers in North America and publishing, travel and oil in the United Kingdom, increased their cash offer to \$35 a share for 60 percent of the outstanding ordinary shares of Judson's Bay. The offer, up from an original \$25 a share for 60 percent of stock, is to expire April 17 and valued at \$250 million.

Directors of the Bay, Canada's largest department store chain with 100 stores in oil and gas, real estate, recommended that shareholders accept the sweetened Thomson offer. The board cited the uncertainties created by the conditional nature of the rival Weston offer. They noted the strong possibility of close scrutiny by antitrust officials if the offer by Weston, a ge. diversified food and bakery products concern, was successful.

They also expressed concern that successful bid by Weston could have an adverse effect on the ability of the Bay to finance development because of the highly leveraged nature of Weston's operation.

The Bay's directors said that, in absence of any further amendments to the competing bids, all its directors and officers would tender their shares under the Thomson offer.

The latest offer from George Weston is \$35 a share for a 60 percent interest equalling more than \$250 million in cash and stock. The Weston offer is scheduled to expire April 26, or nine days after the expiration date of the Thomson bid, a situation that poses

Germany to Restrict Use of Western Currency

ONN, April 9 — East German officials announced today a new regulation to restrict the widespread use of Western money in the nation's economy.

The announcement touched off a firestorm at the nation's 200 or "Intershops" — government outlets that sell Western luxury goods at reduced prices, only for foreign currency. Long lines of shoppers formed outside the Intershops immediately after the announcement was published.

The brief announcement said when the new regulations go into effect April 16, East Germans will be allowed to make purchases at Intershops only with special permits issued by banks for hard currency. Purchasers will be required to identify themselves both to the banks in purchasing the permits and in exchanging them for goods at the Intershops.

A present, such purchases can be made with cash with no questions asked. The new regulations do make clear whether coupon books will also be required to disburse the source of hard currency, an announcement also did not close the reason for the new regulations.

This may be purely a cosmetic change to appease the Soviet Union, the East German hardliners' official at the West German Embassy in East Berlin said. "But it does give the East German regime a means of keeping the account of the circulation of hard currency among its citizens, which could put a damper on the circulation of such funds."

The Soviet Union and other East European countries reportedly have been annoyed at East Germany's relatively free-wheeling use of hard currency and the new regulations will bring East Germany in line with the practices in the East Bloc states.

W. German Institutes See 4% Inflation for 2d Half

BONN, April 9 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's economy will continue its strong growth but the nation's inflation rate will rise to about 4 percent in the second half of the year, the five leading economic research institutes forecast today in their spring report.

The institutes projected a 4-percent growth in the nation's inflation-adjusted gross national product for 1979. The forecast is in line with projections made earlier by Bonn and compares with GNP growth of 3.5 percent last year.

The survey made clear that the institutes are concerned over rising inflation. But they also warned the government and the Bundesbank against a too-restrictive policy to stem inflation which could brake the overall economic upturn.

The survey projected an average 1979 rise in consumer prices of 3.5 percent, up from 2.6 percent in 1978. The Bonn government has a 3-percent price rise this year even though there are strong indications

that inflation is gaining momentum.

The price push was ascribed by the institutes to sharply increased raw material prices, especially oil, improvements in economic activity at home and abroad, bottleneck situations in some industrial sectors such as building, and the removal of competitive pressures resulting from an internationally steadier Deutsche mark. Another factor will be the mid-year increase in value-added taxes on consumer goods to 13 from 12 percent.

The institutes noted that West Germany, unlike previous years, could not expect any relief in inflation pressures from a revaluing mark.

The report specifically warned the central bank against tightening its credit reins too much. It said money-supply growth should be nearer the top of the targeted 6-to-9-percent target set by the Bundesbank for the year ending October.

Calling for steady, but not explosive, money-supply growth, the institutes said such steady growth could be attained only if the Bundesbank was not forced to intervene in the foreign exchange market. Thus, they said, timely exchange-rate adjustments for currencies participating in the European monetary system would be required to protect the economy's stability because of inflation-rate differentials among EEC countries. Such rate adjustments were also needed to ensure that other countries are not forced to abruptly adopt restrictive money-supply policies.

The institutes expect steady domestic and foreign demand for West German products the rest of the year. Continued strength in demand for key capital goods is based on a forecast of a 7-to-8-percent rise in capital investment by industry for 1979. Official restrictions on credit expansion and higher interest rates would reduce industry's propensity to invest in new equipment, the institutes warned.

Rising personal incomes and continued high consumer spending would be another major pillar supporting the West German economic upturn, the institutes indicated.

Unemployment is projected to decline to about an average 900,000 persons in 1979 from near 1 million in 1978 with the average jobless rate this year expected at around 4 percent against 4.4 percent.

The five institutes are Deutsches Institut fuer Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW), of West Berlin; Institut fuer Wirtschaftsforschung, Hamburg (IWWA); Ifo-Institut fuer Wirtschaftsforschung, of Munich; Institut fuer Weltwirtschaft, of Kiel University; and Rheinisch-Westfaelisches Institut, fuer Wirtschaftsforschung, of Essen.

Rising exports will be offset by higher imports and rising prices for imports and thus may narrow West Germany's trade surplus from the about 40 billion DM in 1978, the experts said.

Commenting on the survey, the Economics Ministry stressed that the government fully agreed with the institutes' assessment. Like the institutes, the government believed that any "restrictive counter-reaction to the higher inflation risks" would be wrong, the Ministry said. Official fiscal policy will have to remain growth oriented as long as the upturn has not become sufficiently self-propelling, the ministry said.

Singapore Buys Airbuses

SINGAPORE, April 9 (AP-DJ) — State-owned Singapore Airlines has ordered six Airbus A-300 aircraft, which with spare parts and engines will cost \$310 million. Deliveries are to be made between April 1981 and 1983. The airline said it has an option to buy two more aircraft.

Colgate Cosmetics Unit Purchased by Kao Soap

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP-DJ) — Kao Soap of Japan is to buy Colgate-Palmolive, a subsidiary of Colgate-Palmolive, for \$75 million. The U.S. company has agreed to sell the unit, a company source says, because its U.S. operations never quite attained profitability.

However, strong international sales allowed the subsidiary to produce a profit in most years.

Colgate-Palmolive paid \$142.3 million in stock for Helena Rubinstein six years ago. It agreed in principle last week to sell the unit to Kao Soap for the equivalent of \$75 million. Despite the \$67-million difference, Colgate said it does not expect to sustain any loss from the sale. A company source said that Rubinstein's net assets total at most \$75 million and that a write-off thus would not be necessary.

First Major Disembodiment

Because of the pooling-of-interests accounting method used by Colgate for its acquisition, the market value of the shares issued does not appear on the company's books.

Spokesmen would not say how the company might use the \$75 million from the sale.

The Rubinstein sale is the first major disembodiment of the series of acquisitions made by David Foster, the former chief executive officer who resigned unexpectedly because of ill-health earlier this year. Mr. Foster took Colgate through a spate of acquisitions in the early and middle 1970s, of which Rubinstein was the third largest following the purchases of Kendall Co. and Riviana Foods, together totalling nearly \$694 million.

Although company spokesmen declined to comment about any further pruning of operations, the new chief executive officer, Keith Crane, is known to be reviewing the performance of all units.

Saudis Cut Output Ceiling; Iran Lifts Oil Production

From Wire Dispatches

BAHRAIN, April 9 — Saudi Arabia said today it will return to its oil-production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels a day, effectively cutting output by 1 MBD. However, Iran reported the Tehran government is increasing output 1-MBD to 4 MBD.

Saudi Arabia's crude output, which had been raised by about 1 MBD in the first quarter to about 9.5 MBD to partly offset the loss of Iranian crude, has reverted to the 8.5-MBD ceiling officially fixed for the first quarter, deputy petroleum minister Abdul Aziz al-Turki said.

When Saudi Arabia relaxed its ceiling, it was then announced that it will be for the first quarter of 1979 (JHT, Feb. 6), he noted.

However, Iran's oil production has been raised to 4 MBD from about 3 MBD averaged recently and double the rate produced in early March, when the nation resumed petroleum exports after more than a two-month freeze on overseas supplies. Iran's state radio said today.

The radio said all but 700,000 barrels of the crude are destined for overseas customers. Before the overthrow of the shah, Iran was the second-largest oil exporter in the world and exported more than 5 MBD last year.

In other developments, Nigeria said it expects to reduce its oil production slightly later this year from its current record of about 2.5 MBD. Mike Oloruntimehin, chief economist for the Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. said that current production of between 2.43 and 2.48 MBD "will probably represent a peak."

"We may have to go down," he said, predicting that production for the rest of 1979 would fluctuate between 2.2 and 2.43 MBD.

Qatar's crude oil production fell around 9 percent in February to 15.5 million barrels from 17 million in January, official figures released today show. Crude exports in February fell to 14.9 million barrels from 16.4 million in the previous month. No reason for the shortfall in production and exports was given.

Meanwhile, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly says that the Arab League's decision to ostracize Egypt represents a potentially serious new dimension in the international flow of oil. If implemented by all, the boycott could cut off the flow of Arab oil to Western markets via Egypt through the Suez-Mediterranean (Sumed) oil pipeline.

The five institutes are Deutsches Institut fuer Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW), of West Berlin; Institut fuer Wirtschaftsforschung, Hamburg (IWWA); Ifo-Institut fuer Wirtschaftsforschung, of Munich; Institut fuer Weltwirtschaft, of Kiel University; and Rheinisch-Westfaelisches Institut, fuer Wirtschaftsforschung, of Essen.

Rising exports will be offset by higher imports and rising prices for imports and thus may narrow West Germany's trade surplus from the about 40 billion DM in 1978, the experts said.

Commenting on the survey, the Economics Ministry stressed that the government fully agreed with the institutes' assessment. Like the institutes, the government believed that any "restrictive counter-reaction to the higher inflation risks" would be wrong, the Ministry said. Official fiscal policy will have to remain growth oriented as long as the upturn has not become sufficiently self-propelling, the ministry said.

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East German Bank Note exchange rates	
Currency	U.S.\$
Algeria 100 Dinar	11.00
Angola 100 Kwanzas	0.40
Egypt 1 Pound	1.30
Ghana 1 Cedi	0.15
India 100 Rupees	9.50
Iran 100 Rials	0.85
Kenya 100 Sh.	8.60
Libya 1 Dinar	1.70
Malawi 1 Kwacha	0.25
Morocco 100 Dirhams	20.70
Mozambique 100 Esc.	0.50
Madagascar 100 Fr.	0.20
Mauritius 100 Rupees	15.00
Nigeria 1 Naira	0.88
Pakistan 100 Rupees	9.00
Rhodesia 1 Dollar	0.33
S.A. Rand 1 Rand	1.01
Tanzania 100 Sh.	4.20
Uganda 100 Sh.	1.00
Zaire 1 Zaire	0.16

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Carter Plans to Slow Economy

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP) — President Carter's top economic advisers have reached agreement that they must risk a deeper recession if necessary to slow the overheated economy.

Officials say some sort of major policy tightening is likely to come in the next two or three weeks, barring any last-minute signs of new slowing. "We can't wait until May," one key adviser says.

The move the administration is considering include two major options: asking the independent Federal Reserve to raise interest rates dramatically — perhaps by a full percentage-point or so — in hopes of curbing business investment-building; or ordering imposition of credit controls to dampen demand for big-ticket consumer items.

Continuing Boom

The high-level consensus stems from a series of new economic statistics in recent weeks which show a continuing boom in the industrial sector that is exacerbating inflation. Top administration officials had hoped to see the economy taper off a bit last month, but except for some modest easing in housing and consumer spending, activity is continuing at a too-rapid pace.

The fear on the part of policymakers is that if the overheating continues even a few more months, it could seriously worsen the underlying inflation rate, making the price spiral substantially harder to halt than it is now.

Until this past week, White House advisers had been split over the issue, with some fearful that too much tightening now might risk a recession later this year. The White House still believes there will not be a recession.

But, in the wake of last week's employment and high overtime figures, all of Mr. Carter's top advisers are convinced that the threat of a true runaway-inflation spiral far outweighs the risks of a somewhat deeper downturn later this year.

Both Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Charles Schultz, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, are persuaded the administration must act soon to cool the overheating.

The big problem facing policymakers is in the timing of any new action. Further cuts in federal spending would not have any impact until mid-1980. Similarly,

Tighter Policy Expected Soon

there usually is a lag between tightening of credit and fiscal policies and the time they begin affecting business activity. Also, in the current environment, no one knows how big a cut is needed.

The two options the administration is considering also present some lag problems, but they are not nearly as big as broader policy shifts would entail.

Policymakers say their main purpose in ordering them would be as a psychological move — to "send a signal" to business and consumers that the White House is serious about the inflation fight.

Big Board Prices Lower Amid Sluggish Trading

NEW YORK, April 9 (UPI) — New York Stock Exchange prices were slightly lower in sluggish late-afternoon trading amid uncertainty over administration anti-inflation statements.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down about 4 points shortly after the opening, was off 1.21 to 874.48 at 3 p.m. The Dow climbed 13.51 points last week despite a loss of 1.91 points Friday. Declines led advances 763 to 497 while the five-hour turnover amounted to about 22.29 million shares, down from the 28.84 million traded during the same period Friday.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions	
First half	1978
Revenue	268.20
Profits	36.50
Per Share	0.176
Rowntree Macintosh	1977
Revenue	562.71
Profits	45.07
Per Share	0.703
(Figures in Sterling)	
France	
Thomson-CSF	1977
Revenue	6,955
Profits	158.30
(Figures in French francs)	
Switzerland	
Nestle	1977
Revenue	19,538
Profits	739.00
(Figures in Swiss francs)	
W. Germany	
Continental Gummi	1977
Revenue	1,555
Profits	3.80
(Figures in Deutsche marks)	

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[illegible]

Extraordinary items include £9.1m for rationalisation costs in Canada and the United Kingdom.

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258	4.75	5.75	12.00	3.00	14.00
259	3.75	4.75	9.50	10.50	11.50
260	2.75	3.75	7.00	8.00	

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

